PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Bullock Routes of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,517—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 21st Jan. |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Penny | 4th Feb. |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 11th " |
| EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5297 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Penny | 4th Mar. |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Penny | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5297 | W. Wheler | 6th May. |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Penny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,990 | 1st Feb. 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st Mar. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | .... | 4,139 | 1st April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,251 | 7th Feb. 1899. |
| GISELA | F. Marcan | 4,273 | 7th March 1899. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th April, 1899. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960 | Rs. 575 |
| Available for 12 months | " 1,069 | " 625 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and 18th via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 21st Jan., 1899. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1899.

### WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped, Horses and Dogs shut both from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
Messrs. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

### THOS. COOK AND SON

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of Berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with GOODS Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day;

BANK NOTES and Foreign money bought and sold.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

Deposits received. Rate of interest on application.

SHARES, STAFF and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the Somali Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1192 tons, on the 24th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 24th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
### SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE Embarked at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

| | Tons. | Sailing |
|---|---|---|
| Dco. BALDUINO ..Capt. O. Canepa .. | 5,000 | 2nd Feb., 1899 |

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.

1st Class, Rs 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class. Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 975, and twelve months Rs. 990.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. BORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| INDUS | 6,000 | Chevalier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,702 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,275 | X | 9th May, 1899 |
| ALGERIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |
| LAOS | 6,317 | Flandin | 4th July 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,249 | Schmitz | 5th Feb., 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agents in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

SELECTED WINES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE COUNTRIES OF PRODUCE.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

#### SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

| | Cash. Per doz. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Amontillado.—A genuine Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| Manzanilla.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity | 31 0 | 34 0 |
| Golden Sherry.—A nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired | 32 8 | 36 8 |
| Old Dry Sherry.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry. Specially recommended | 31 0 | 34 8 |
| Vino de Pasto.—A good generous Dinner Wine, well suited for family use | 28 0 | 31 8 |
| Pale Dinner Sherry.—An excellent light Wine for general use | 22 0 | 24 8 |
| Light Sherry.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality | 19 0 | 21 8 |
| Jerez Oro de la Frontera | 25 0 | 28 0 |

#### CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. Dubois & Co.'s, Bordeaux, where we have always large reserve stocks. We are the largest importers of these Wines in India, and are, therefore, in a position to give exceptionally good value.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotes St. Eulalie | 11 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 12 |
| St. Julien Medoc, "fine flavour and body" | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| Bordeaux, "a very favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux" | 12 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 14 |
| Petit Medoc, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour" | 15 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 12 | 9 | 4 |
| Superior Medoc, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour" | 18 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 11 | 4 |
| Chateau Lagrange, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour" | 26 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 15 | 12 |
| Graves (White Bordeaux) | 20 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Chateau Larose, "extremely delicate, exquisite flavour and bouquet" | 34 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Chateau Margaux, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet" | 41 | 8 | 28 | 0 | 46 | 8 | 26 | 0 |

#### PORTS,

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER and Co. have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm—a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

| | Cash. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. | Credit. Qts. Rs. a. | Pts. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, per dozen | 40 0 | 21 8 | 44 8 | 24 12 |
| FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled | 27 0 | 14 8 | 30 0 | 16 4 |
| OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price | 22 8 | ... | 25 0 | .. |
| WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco | 30 0 | ... | 33 8 | ... |
| WHITE PORT, Stone's | 45 0 | ... | 50 0 | .. |

#### CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Doyen & Co.'s Extra Dry | 77 8 | 41 0 | 87 0 | 46 0 | | |
| Giesler's "for India" brand | 76 0 | 40 0 | 85 0 | 45 0 | | |
| Heidsieck's Dry Monopole | 78 0 | 41 8 | 87 0 | 46 8 | | |
| Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry" | 70 0 | 37 8 | 78 0 | 42 0 | | |
| Do. "Reserved Cuvee" | 76 0 | 40 0 | 85 0 | 45 0 | | |
| Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec | 79 0 | 42 0 | 88 0 | 47 0 | | |
| Superior Sparkling Saumer | 41 0 | 23 0 | 46 0 | 26 0 | | |

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYAN'S A LA BORDELAISE
DO. A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS.....As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts.....As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

### FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, POONA.

### ONE MOMENT'S CONSIDERATION

will convince you of the necessity of using a suitable hair dressing if you wish to possess or retain a

GOOD HEAD OF HAIR,

and more especially is this the case

IN INDIA.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is the dressing best adapted for use in India. It is a purely vegetable compound, and has been on sale for over 25 years, during the whole of which period the demand has

INCREASED ANNUALLY.

It has now an enormous sale and is used throughout the Indian Continent.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND viâ JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c, and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

### OLD AGE COMMANDS RESPECT,

But you want your Medicines and Toilet Requisites as fresh as you can get them.

THEREFORE TAKE CARE

to purchase only Kemp's goods which are freshly made in the Company's Laboratories under highly skiled European supervision.

KEMP'S Equatorial Hair Douche.
KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir.
KEMP'S Pelliculine Powder Cream.
KEMP'S Areca Nut Tooth Paste.
KEMP'S Pure Violet Powder.
KEMP'S Soaps, Pastes, and Powders for the Teeth.
KEMP'S Cholera-Diarrhœa Mixture.
KEMP'S Pectoral Cough Syrup.
KEMP'S Sarsaparilla Extracts.
KEMP'S Paparidine for Indigestion.
KEMP'S Perfect Vital Invigorator.
KEMP'S Summer Effervescent.
&c., &c., &c.

KEMP'S GOODS are fresher, better, and more active than Imported Articles.

KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

IF YOU DON'T FEEL QUITE "FIT"

TRY ONE BOTTLE OF KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,

which will promptly restore you to perfect Vigour. Recommended for use as a Liqueur after Meals.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

### MARCKS AND CO. LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

### THE CUP WHICH CHEERS, BUT NOT INEBRIATES.

From the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, KANGRA VALLEY, who obtained a Silver Medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition and a Gold Medal and First Class Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | ... | 2 8 |
| FLOWERY PEKOE | .. | ... | 2 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE | .. | ... | 1 8 |
| HOLTA MIXTURE | .. | ... | 1 6 |
| FAMILY MIXTURE (strongly recommended for family use) | .. | ... | 1 2 |
| PLANTATION MIXTURE | .. | ... | 0 14 |
| HOLTA BROKEN LEAF—contains a large proportion of all the best teas. | .. | ... | 0 10 |

### PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

### HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINE sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Inspect others, Oppose, Compare, then Purchase the Singer. Singer Manufacturing Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly at the Bureau of Statistics, Mail, 22 Union Pall Mall Buildings, Cities, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Public Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. Trade Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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BOMBAY.

NEW EDITION OF STANLEY GIBBONS'

**IMPERIAL ALBUM—Eighth Edition, 1898, in 4 Volumes.**

Each Volume Sold Separately.

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This fine New and Up-to-Date Album is kept in stock in two qualities of binding paper, &c.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| No. 5.—On extra stout paper, bound in embossed cloth, gilt lettering, plain edges, maroon colour covers | 3 10 |
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| | |
|---|---|
| No. 65.—Full maroon cloth, emb ssed sides, extra stout paper, plain edges | 9 4 |
| No. 67.—Dark green cloth, gilt, superior stout paper, with patent expanding Clasp and gilt edges | 15 6 |

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Including Russia, Norway, Sweden, United States, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 75.—Same binding as No. 65 | 9 4 |

VOL. IV.—THE WORLD'S ENVELOPES, STAMPS AND WRAPPERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 85.—Same binding as No. 75 | 9 4 |
| No. 88.—Half dark green Morocco leather, cloth sides, gilt edges and lettering | 18 8 |

## NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS will give a second performance in aid of Charity In the

NOVELTY THEATRE

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst, at 9-30 P.M.

The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance, including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 3
UNRESERVED Do. ..... Rs. 2

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

## S. S. "ETON,"

ARRIVED 17TH JANUARY 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK, Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival or they will not be paid.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

### NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the Commercial Community of Bombay, that I have taken Mr. N. F. MISTRI, F. S. A. A., into PARTNERSHIP as from the above date.

The Firm will practise under the name and style of CORNFORTH and MISTRI, Incorporated Accountants, at the above address, and will undertake the Audit of the Accounts of Public Companies and Private Firms, Administration of Testamentary, Executorship and other Accounts, Investigations, etc.

J. P. CORNFORTH, F. S. A. A.,
Incorporated Accountant.

4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 3rd January, 1899.

### WANTED

A HEAD DRAFTSMAN, for the office of the Director of Railway Construction. A good MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN preferred with a general knowledge of details of Bridge and Roofing works and Rolling Stock common to Indian Railways. Experience in tracing and special work will be taken of capabilities for designing bridge and other structures, estimating, and general mechanical experience. Applications, stating any hitherto received and now asked, together with copies of certificates of previous records or personal references to be addressed to the Director of Railway Construction, Simla.

THOS. FERN, Registrar,
Govt. of India, P. W. Dept.

### NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1899, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 20th February, 1899, in his office at Satara. The earnest money 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases in which no security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

C. G. DODGSON,
Collector.

Satara, 12th January, 1899.

### REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & Co.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices Moderate, and compares favourably with other houses in Trade in India.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
Carnac Road, BOMBAY. Market.
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

### PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAMPORE TEA GARDENS.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ...Nett per lb. | 1 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... " | 0 15 |
| Do. No. II ..... " | 0 14 |
| Do. No. III ..... " | 0 12 |
| PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ..... " | 0 12 |
| PEKOE DUST ..... " | 0 10 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 8 |

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS
16, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor, Samson Building, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BONES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Basin, in the Godowns of the B. I. S. N. Company, on account of the concerned :—

45 bags bones, ex s. s. Pemba.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Presidency Mills, Byculla on land, Parel, on account of the underwriters :—

A quantity of damaged cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with exactness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be forcefully produced on them. MARKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hubert of Birmingham, with all accessories, by HUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 7, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the concealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

FOR 1899.—New Year Designs in French Cambrics now showing. Very Choice and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12, over 10 yards, Annas 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LOUD, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and 1898 for only £500,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Use only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern steel Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculate) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Tamil, Malyalim, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

A SPECIAL TUNER has been brought out for Repairing Orchestrions and Hand Organs with English Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First-class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is under-rated, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL—MAHABLESHWAR.—"During my stay at the RIPON HOTEL I was very Comfortable indeed. The food and attendance were very good. I can highly recommend the Hotel.—St—ley Ed—des, Brigadier General."

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL situate on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent and Jungle Fevers. Price per bottle Re. 1-8, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON. A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF, Now available. The Art Photographic Saloon of Messrs. Deen, Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5 each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Re. 12 : Half-yearly, Re. 6 : Quarterly Re. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay, Re. 15 to the Mofussil postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Year, to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Ratliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Ratliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Ratliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. RATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT Reports down to PRIOR after the passing of certain Acts not before in BOMBAY PRICE Re. 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at the Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady without any well-known masters has had much experience in price and terms. Apply "ALICE," care of Messrs. Deen and Co., Hornby Row.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, containing Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway companies, the Steamers in India, and the Railways and other routes of communication. Price 1 Rupee. Coloured Map of India received from Special Correspondent. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and at "Bombay Gazette" Railway Time Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1892, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing ordered. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

### GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

### HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlement in Kathiawar, Mahikanta and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Coloured Index.

PRICE ..... Re. 1,
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties at Moombadevi Tank Road and on Sandhurst Road at Parel, ADVERTISED to have place TO-DAY and TO-MORROW respectively, is postponed.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 421 of 1893.
Yamunabai, widow,
vs.
Joosub Hoosein and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Cutlery Bazaar, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Ali Hoosein, consisting of walking sticks, belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, time-pieces, syringes, nickstands, cot-holders, boot and shoe lace, trimmings, snaps, nail-nippers, razors, penknives, cutlery, combs, buckles, whistles, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT FOURTH KAMATTIPOORA STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and also on account and at the risk of Gopal Rajoo Khadim the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 31st day of July 1889, the following property viz :—

All that piece of Government ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate in Bombay aforesaid on Fourth Kamattipoora Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing in area 37 square yards or thereabouts as ascertained by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1429 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 359, new No. 1008 old survey No. 333 and New Survey No. 6052, standing in the name of the said Gopal Rajoo and bounded on the west by the house of Bukkoo Narayan on the west by the house of Bhicajee Rajoo, on the north by the said Fourth Passage, and on the South by the said 4th Kamattipoora Street, and which premises were formerly as well as now are in the occupation of the said GOPALL RAJOO.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, by Roberts, Devjee Canjee and others, also English and Ratnagiri cane furniture, rich electroplated ware specially brought from England, case of electroplate spoons and forks for 12 persons, rich cut glassware, by Treacher for six persons, handsome plated dessert and tea sets, first-rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lidp, double door iron safe with Chubbs, patent lock, rich large size engravings and pictures, Persian carpets, mirror, screens, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmas's lamps, English chiffonier in first-rate order, by Avenzy, Sons and Wood dogcart, English cow, goat, drawing room palms, fern house, etc., the property of H. COULDREY, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Doongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamji-ai Akhai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 21st inst :—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, with out the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by recent admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Kalidas Kirparam and partly by the property of Nurrenjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Soondersi Jadowji and partly by Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and partly by the aforesaid property of Soondersi Jadowji, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3182-3188, and 3194, and Street Nos. 13, 14 and 24, and is now and for some time past has been, in the possession of the vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, with out the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,400 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the late Kalliandas Kirparam, on or towards the south by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaldas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are, together with other premises, registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 72 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 3182, 3183, and 3160, and Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Marwanjee, and Mathai, vendor's solicitors, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can be inspected.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of Cultiaji Jaitha, an alleged lunatic, consisting of :—

Gold vaak morias, gold ramnami, kurras, goggrie, pichodi, bedari, potalis, sankleo, toolsi paria, jao, chand achuri, tasmania, silver largar, toe rings, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods etc.

Also by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indenters, Messrs. A. C. Pallonji and Co. ex s.s Britannia.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mc B | L A 123 | 955-6 | 2 cases wax works and brass works bust ornaments |
| B | Co. | | |

On account and risk of Messrs. Esmail Abdool Currim etc. ex s.s Ballarat

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mc B | L A 127 | 115-129—18 cases | J. T. Mortons provisions |
| B | Co. | | |

On account and risk of Memon Haji Moosa Haji Mahmad ex s.s Imperialist

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W B | L A 132 | No 491—1 case | hosiery containing shirts, and ladies and girls cashmere hose. |
| C | Co. | | |

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog cart, in very good order
1 second hand strong office shigram, in good order
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order
1 bay Arabi quiet in harness
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 second hand strong landau, in very good order
The property of another gentleman
1 very stylish gig in perfect order suitable for horse from 14 to 15 hands
1 strong cabriolet with bay pony 14 hands and harness
1 strong phaeton with bay waler gelding and harness

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the duly appointed Committee, of the estate executed, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the building materials of houses in Apollo Street, Fort, near Share Bazar, in 7 lots, the purchaser to remove the same to ground level within a month of purchase. A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indenters, Messrs. A. C. Pallonji and Co. ex s.s Britannia.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mc B | L A 115 | 961-970—10 cases each 50 pieces 35 by 5 | d bars white shirtings |
| B | Co. | | |

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kidsgrove Lodge, at Colaba, behind Tramway Stables, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, crockery and glass ware, one ebonized sweet toned cottage piano, by Rose and Co., very new, gun revolver, and sea glass, etc. etc., the property of H. J. THOMAS, Esq Senior.

AUCTION SALE OF "KIDSGROVE LODGE" AT COLABA, BEHIND THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A wooden bungalow known as Kidsgrove Lodge, for removal.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADUR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Messrs. Jaithabhoy Damjee and Hirjee Sozpil, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to them in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th December, 1897, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Adam Abba Patel, the following :—

All that piece of Government Forasi Land or Ground, together with the messuages, tenements, and buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Dadur, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 552-558 and 553, new survey Nos. 12578 and 12574, and new Survey No. 1-972, and containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North partly by the ground hereby leased to Gonoo Govind by Dada Kanoo Thakur partly by Government Ground and partly by the land belonging to Dada Kanoo, Thakur, on the South and West by the Government Ground reserved for the new Jail, and on the East by the Dadar Road, and which said land and premises are now in the occupation of the said Adam Abba Patel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th January, 1899.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs, Chowkies, Screens, Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Cabinets, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Bookcases, Writing Tables, Whatnots, Tea Poys, Cheval Glasses, Pedestals, Brackets, Overmantels, Hall Stands, Fancy Articles, Carved Panels, Screens, Doors, Window Frames, Shutters, Ceilings, Pillars, Arches, Verandahs, Balconies, Railings, Gates, Fretwork, Carved Work, Inlaid Work, Ivory Work, Silver Work, Gold Work, Enamel Work, Brass Work, Copper Work, Iron Work, Steel Work, Tin Work, Zinc Work, Lead Work, Glass Work, Stone Work, Marble Work, Mosaic Work, Terrazzo Work, Cement Work, Concrete Work, Plaster Work, Paint Work, Varnish Work, Polish Work, Oil Work, Water Work, Fire Work, Earth Work, Air Work, Light Work, Heavy Work, Strong Work, Weak Work, Hard Work, Soft Work, Rough Work, Smooth Work, Fine Work, Coarse Work, Good Work, Bad Work, Cheap Work, Dear Work, Quick Work, Slow Work, Easy Work, Difficult Work, Simple Work, Complex Work, Large Work, Small Work, Long Work, Short Work, Wide Work, Narrow Work, Deep Work, Shallow Work, High Work, Low Work, Thick Work, Thin Work, Heavy Work, Light Work, Strong Work, Weak Work, Hard Work, Soft Work, Rough Work, Smooth Work, Fine Work, Coarse Work, Good Work, Bad Work, Cheap Work, Dear Work, Quick Work, Slow Work, Easy Work, Difficult Work, Simple Work, Complex Work, Large Work, Small Work, Long Work, Short Work, Wide Work, Narrow Work, Deep Work, Shallow Work, High Work, Low Work, Thick Work, Thin Work.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

# THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

## FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFIT.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

| MONTHLY PREMIUM. |
|---|
| At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0 |
| At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0 |
| At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0 |
| At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0 |
| At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0 |
| At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0 |

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world-wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

*The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.*

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

# DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb. | 1 12 0 | PEKOE ..... per lb. | 0 14 0 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 8 0 | PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 12 0 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 4 0 | SOUCHONG ..... " | 0 10 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE ..... " | 1 0 0 | | |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Yanaon, Chandernagore, Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe, Calcutta, Bombay, Tamatave, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or safe there of wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1886.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITA ..... | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST ..... | 13,83,900 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,83,900 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5½ per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elia, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, collecting Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

## BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL ..... | £600,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | £ 20,000 |

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| PARIS ..... | The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld. |
| SINGAPORE ..... | Messrs. Boustead & Co. |
| PENANG ..... | |
| HONGKONG ..... | Messrs. Gilman & Co. |
| AUSTRALIA ..... | Bank of Australasia and Branch |
| COLOMBO ..... | The Bank of Madras |
| RANGOON ..... | Bank of Bengal |
| AGRA ..... | Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. |
| DELHI ..... | Bank of Bengal. |

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 1 per cent. allowed

## NOTICES.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**
**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December 1898, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profit for half-year ended 30th June 1898, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1899.

**HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!**

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at MANDOOA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Bardia, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hamman Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

**THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4 Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 25th January 1899 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay 11th January 1899.

IN ACCORDANCE with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 76 of 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NANIVAHU ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and another ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2 th day of January 1894, the following immovable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground together with the buildings and stable standing thereon situated on the Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3191 and street No. 96, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2698, old survey No. 21, and new survey No. 724 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road called Malabar Hill, on or towards the West by the property of Flora Simon Abraham Nathan, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. S. A. Nathan, and on or towards the South by the property of Cullandas Kirparam, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Manmohandas Lukhmidas and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver appointed in the above suit. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Wanskhilal, Damodar and Jamnotil, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 29th day of November 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

**THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.**

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 200 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For respectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

**J. NEUBERG,**
**51, ESPLANADE ROAD,**
BOMBAY.

**CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,**
Indian and Foreign.

**EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES**
of Finest Qualities.

**SMOKING TOBACCOS**
of All Brands.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,**
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Head and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

**BENTWOOD FURNITURE,**
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

**DECK CHAIRS,**
With and without Leg Rests.

**TABLE LINEN,**
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

**FUEL & KEROSINE OIL**
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

**FISHING TACKLE**
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

**ART STUDIES,**
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

**BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.**
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

**NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.**

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

**J. NEUBERG,**
**51, ESPLANADE ROAD,**
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

**MENIST'S SPECTACLES.**
**MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.**

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold. Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides ..... | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 14 |
| Solders ..... | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. Not to be purchased in other Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups with folding sides, folders and Globules. Prices from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.


# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 44m. High water, 3-23m. 4-40s. Low water, 10-1m. 9-59s.
Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Opening of New Stock Exchange, Brokers' Hall, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Arrival of the Transport Dilwara.
Chatre's Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinematograph, at 6 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI GAIKWAR.—Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaikwar leave by to-day's mail for Baroda from Grant road Station.

THE SESSIONS COURT.—The Sessions Court was occupied by Mr. Justice Russell yesterday for the first time since alterations have been made in the arrangements of the court.

A BUTTELA FOUNDERED.—On the night of the 13th instant, buttela No. 3638, laden with bales of cotton, was proceeding up the harbour in charge of Tindal Visram Lelloo, when it struck on a rock off the Mallet Bunder, and was foundered. The crew got into their tony in time, and saved themselves.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—At the sitting of the Insolvency Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Russell will resume the hearing of the insolvency of Colonel John Anderson and Mr. W. T. Libbetter. The insolvents are opposed by Sir Thakore Shri Waghjee, K.C.I.E., Thakore of Morvie, who had advanced the sum of Rs. 90,000, and one Saleh Mahomed Allarakhia.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NEW SERVANT.—Jadowji Khatao, a Hindu, residing at Chinch Bunder Road, has made a report to the Police, that on Sunday afternoon he and his wife went out, leaving the house in charge of a ghatee servant, named Govind, who had been engaged only a day previous. On returning home in the evening, the complainant found the servant had disappeared, and on entering the place further discovered that a cupboard in the room had been broken open, and a gold wristlet and two gold rings of the collective value of Rs. 100 stolen.

FOUND DROWNED.—The dead body of a Mahomedan, name unknown aged about twenty-eight years was on Monday, found floating on the surface of the water in a well, in the compound of Messrs. Dyer and Marsland, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. The body was removed from the well. Deceased appeared to be a Mahomedan of the labouring class. There were no marks of violence on the body. The police had the information circulated, and many persons looked at the body, but no one came forward to claim it. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body, when the jury returned an open verdict.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A HEAD CLERK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan, charged J. J. de Souza, a Goanese head clerk employed at the Victoria Technical Institute, Parel before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 400, belonging to Mr. H. Monle, the Principal of the Institute. The accused had collected the amount from the several students attending the Institute, as their fees for the terms, and misappropriated the same. On the fraud being discovered, the accused was given in police custody. The case was remanded, pending further inquiries.

THE CHIRA BAZAAR MURDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker again placed Dinsha Eduji Randella on the charges of murdering his daughter, named Heerabai, and of causing grievous hurt to his mother and wife. The accused having been prosounced of unsound mind by Dr. Sidney Smith, Police Surgeon, the matter was referred to the Government for their orders, who intimated that the lunatic should be forwarded to the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba for safe custody. The magistrate passed the necessary order.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of December last, there were 81 bullocks, 17 horses and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December, 25 bullocks 38 horses and 20 dogs were admitted, and during the same month, 46 bullocks, 34 horses, and 11 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 2 cases among bullocks, 4 cases among horses and 5 cases among dogs proved fatal, during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—11 horses, 8 bullocks, 1 Cow, 1 shegoat, 37 dogs, 3 cats, 1 duck, 1 cockatoo 4 fowls, 1 parrot and 1 bulbul.

BURNT TO DEATH.—On Sunday last, the third engineer Ruttonsey Dharsji, of the steam ship Mostree, and a Mahomedan fireman named, Mahomed Essac Shaik Mahomed, aged about thirty years, employed on board the same vessel, were engaged in cleaning the boiler, when suddenly the steam escaped, upsetting a kerosine oil lamp, which had been burning, close by. The sudden blaze thus caused, set the clothes of the engineer and of the fireman on fire, burning them both seriously over their bodies. They were immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the fireman, who had sustained more serious burns, succumbed on the following day. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry this morning at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of the fireman, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT NULL BAZAAR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ganson of the Khara Talao Station brought on remand and again charged Mir Ahmedkhan Bahadur Khan, a Pathan, dealer in cutlery, with committing the murder of his wife Jaina, aged about thirty-five years, and her aunt Mooland, aged fifty years, by means of a chopper. The terrible deed was perpetrated by the accused on the afternoon of the 13th December last in a room on the ground floor of a two storeyed house at Guzar Street. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, the accused being undefended. After some further evidence had been adduced on behalf of the prosecution, the magistrate committed the accused on a charge of wilful murder, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

## SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Holdway again charged Roshan Mohomed Haji Abdool Barri, Police Jamadar, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, by causing the death of one Pandoo Ithu, and Inspector Jolliffe with causing disappearance of evidence. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. Sealy, Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar, pleaders, defended the accused.

Bhicoo Babaji, a farrier said that he spoke to the Coroner's clerk and the Court only; that he had been asked by the Inspector to say that he saw a man lying ill at the Frere Road for four days. He did not communicate that to anybody else—not even to the Commissioner of Police. When questioned by the Commissioner, he told him that he knew nothing about the matter.

Kassum Chand a labourer, said he went about with sailors. He knew Pandoo Ithu, his wife Soondri, the woman Chandri, and one Salamatta and lived in the same chawl. Witness then related the brass bangles incident which took place between the deceased and Surbah, who exchanged his silver "Khurgota" for the bangle, which was represented to be of gold. The Khurgota was sold to a gold smith for Rs 8-4. A few days after witness and Salamatta saw Surbah take Pandu Ithu to the Bazaar Gate Police Station and heard Surbah charge Pandu with cheating him. Witness and Salamatta went to Pandoo's wife and informed her of what had happened. On the following day witness met the havildar and inquired of him about Pandoo. He said "Are you mad that you come and question me about these matters."

After some further evidence had been recorded, the inquiry was adjourned.


**LADIES, WHY SUFFER!**

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-mer-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Royd Street, Calcutta.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.


## LECTURE ON CITIZENSHIP.

LAST evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, before a well-attended meeting of ladies and gentlemen, members of the Institute and their friends, the Rev. Mr. Gray delivered a very interesting lecture on citizenship, its duties, responsibilities, &c. Surgeon-Colonel Waters, president of the Institute, was in the chair, and among others present were the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Dr. MacDonald, Messrs. J. Douglas, J. Macfarlane, J. P. Watson, L. J. Robertson W. M. Bell Dr. Pease and others. The Chairman having introduced the lecturer

The lecturer said that his purpose was to remind them of the facts and principles which are involved in all civic or corporate life, and to suggest that what was most of all required for a material and moral progress of a city like Bombay was a larger recognition of civic duty, and a fuller development of the civic conscience. They belonged to an organised community in relation to the corporate life, of which each one must of necessity order his affairs, and it was involved in the very idea of civilised life that where privileges are enjoyed, duties should also be acknowledged. As members of one body they were all responsible for the public good and for the uncorrupt conduct of public affairs. The corporate life of a community could be healthy only when the members of it took an intelligent interest in the whole, when the best brains and the soundest hearts were devoted to the public service, and when a strong widely spread sentiment existed in favour of enlightened and righteous Government. It was probable that the duties of citizenship were more adequately recognised in some ancient cities than they had been since. But the problems before a Greek statesman were smaller. Athens, in form a democracy, was really a slave-owing aristocracy. Even Plato's ideal was encumbered, as Aristotle pointed out, with citizens who were no citizens. The modern idea was the good of all, and the dimensions and complexity of it made it difficult to grasp. It was easy for the individual to ignore his social obligations. The first thing was to think about it, to recognise the "fact" of the solidarity of their interests as citizens, and of their dependence upon each other for many of the essentials of good living, a fact which the plague had illustrated. And next that fact must be recognised also as a regulative principle of life. They must consistently try to understand their lives in the light of the common good. The form which public duty should take would depend upon circumstances. But all should take a deeper interest in civic affairs It should be easier to find the best men willing to undertake public offices, and the body of the citizens should realise that the government of the city was in their hands. Whatever they determined should be done would eventually be done. It should be recognised also that to use public office to advance private and not public interest was unworthy of a civilised man. But they must not think that their duties as citizens were only those which dealt with public matters. Other actions affected the community and therefore had a social significance. They had to realise that the way they spent their lives would affect the happiness and fortunes of other people. They ought to think out their lives in view of the common good and consider how what they did would ultimately affect the community. Employers of labour find business social service by cultivating decently human relations with their men. Parents had a noble civic duty to perform. Again when anyone spent money he was affecting other people's lives. As buyers they were all employers of labour. If they spent their money on things that were ugly and worthless they were compelling somebody to make them. And if they would have impossibly cheap things, they were condemning somebody to work without proper pay. This might be applied to the case of Indian home industries, beaten metal work, wood-carving, &c. The responsibility lay partly with the purchaser. If they insisted upon having good work, good work would be produced. These were but a few illustrations of the principle that the ordinary relationships of life gave scope for what was essentially public service. This was the normal and natural means for keeping society pure, and raising the level of their civic life. In conclusion the lecturer said that as citizens they met on an equal footing that whatever their nationality and creed, their interests were identical, and that they ought to work together, shoulder to shoulder, for the common good.

The audience cheered the lecturer at the close of his remarks; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to him, proposed by the chairman.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

**A PLEADER'S PROMISSORY NOTE.**

HAJEE MAHOMED BIN ABDULLA VS. MANGALORE SUBHA RAO MIYAPPA.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan appeared for the plaintiff, there being no appearance on behalf of the defendant a pleader of Bangalore. In October 1895, the defendant visited Bombay and obtained an advance of Rs. 1500 from the plaintiff on a promissory note. The latter had several time applied for repayment, but without avail. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,500, with interest and costs.

**AN ALLEGED FRAUDULENT TRANSACTION.**

ASSIBAI VS. COWASJEE EDULJEE BISNEE.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 2,180, with further interest, and costs. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Menocher A Vakil, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that by an agreement in the Gujerati language, dated 19 July 1897, the defendant agreed to borrow from Adam Moledina, the plaintiff's late husband, and the latter agreed to advance to the defendant the sum of Rs. 13,000 on the security of certain lands situated at Haines Road, which defendant had then agreed to purchase from one Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues. Plaintiff's husband paid to defendant the sum of Rs. 2,000 on the execution of the agreement as earnest-money. It was provided that, if a deed of mortgage was not executed in favour of Adam Moledina within one month, the defendant was to repay to him the sum of Rs. 2,000, with interest at the rate of twelve annas per mensem. No mortgage deed was executed by the defendant in favour of Adam Moledina, who died at Bombay on the 28th September 1897, leaving a will whereby he appointed his wife, the plaintiff, the sole executrix; and probate of the will had been granted to her by the High Court. Plaintiff had repeatedly demanded payment of the sum of Rs. 2,000, but the defendant had hitherto failed to pay the debt.

The defendant admitted execution of the agreement, but denied that the plaintiff's husband paid him the sum of Rs. 2,000 or any other sum of money By an agreement, dated 29th June 1897, made between the defendant and Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues, the latter agreed to sell to the defendant his property at Haines Road for the sum of Rs. 37,000; and by the same agreement the defendant agreed to sell to Rodrigues his property at Bandora for the sum of Rs. 42,000 Fazal Ebrahim, the constituted attorney of the plaintiff in this case, and five other persons were brokers in the transaction. As the defendant expected a gain of about Rs. 15,000 in the transaction, he was pressed hard by the brokers to remunerate them substantially for their services, and he thereupon promised to pay them Rs. 1,200 each on completion of the sales in lieu of the brokerage originally agreed to be paid to them. Fazal Ebrahim and the other brokers, feeling apprehensive lest the defendant should not keep his promise, insisted that some sort of writing should be passed to them by the defendant. Ultimately the defendant executed the agreement now sued upon, whereby the defendant purported to agree to mortgage to Adam Moledina the property at Haines Road, and wherein it was stated that defendant had received the sum of Rs. 2,000 from Adam Moledina as earnest-money; and had also caused to be paid a further sum of Rs. 5,200 to two of the brokers in the transaction. On the execution of the agreement of 19th May 1897, nothing was paid to defendant or to the brokers; but the two sums of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,200, making together the sum of Rs. 7,200, only represented the money that the defendant had promised to pay to the six brokers on the completion of the sales, which, however, fell through. Defendant denied that it was ever contemplated that he should actually mortgage the Haine's Road property, or that Adam Moledina should advance money on the security thereof, or that the latter had paid him the sum of Rs. 13,000 at the time of making the agreement. Defendant therefore submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

At the close of the enquiry, his lordship, in delivering judgment, reviewed the evidence at considerable length. He had no reason to doubt the truth of the case made out for the plaintiff, and gave a decree for her for Rs. 2,000, with interest and costs.

## LINCOLN AND LAUGHTER.

MR. FRANK LINCOLN, the well-known and popular American humourists who arrived this week, is giving a couple of performances at the Tivoli House on Saturday and Monday next. Mr. Lincoln's clever entertainments are not unknown in Bombay, though it is some years ago since he was last in Bombay, and he is now completing his second tour round the world. Mr. Lincoln's entertainment is founded on the judicious side of life, as it appeals to him in his travels. "Nonsense—with a thought," is his description of it, and he endeavours successfully to relieve frivolity with a touch of everyday life. Mr. Lincoln as is well known, has a world-wide reputation as a humourist, and his re-appearance in Bombay will no doubt be looked forward to with interest

## HONOUR TO A KHAN BAHADUR.

ON Monday afternoon a meeting of the Parsee community of Thana was held in the Rustamjee Kavasjee Patel's Fire temple, in order to present an address of congratulation to Mr. Bamanjee Byramjee Patel on his having been appointed by the Government of India a Khan Bahadur on New Year's Day. In addition to the principal Parsee residents of Thana, there were present Dustoor Darashah R. Sanjana of Kalyan, Mr. K. R. Kama, Mr. K. D. Shroff, Dr. B. H. Dantra, Dr. J. K. Sukhia, Khan Bahadur Dr. E. A. Moos, Messrs. Nowrojee Jamshetjee Antya, K. K. Punthaki, Kovosji Byramji Divecha, S. N. D. Banaji and many others. Dustoor Nusservanji Kharsheji Punthaki having been voted to the Chair, Ervad Framroz Khurshedji Punthaki read the address to be presented to Khan Bhahadur Bamanji Byramji Patel. The address stated that the forefathers of Mr. Bamanji B. Patel, in order to meet the wants of the Parsees of Thana in olden times, had caused to be erected a fire-temple, a towers of silence a dharamshala, a sugdi, &c., and his father's uncle the late Mr Dadabhoy Rustamji Patel of Bombay by his influence and position founded in 1843 a fund amounting to Rs. 14,000, and within the last thirty years by the exertions of Mr. Byramji Hormusjee Patel (father of the Khan, Bahadur) it was augmented to Rs. 50,000. For the last thirteen years Mr. Byramjee himself, as a trustee of the fund, had taken a keen interest in the affairs of Thana as his ancestors had done. He is well known in his community as the author of the history of the Parsee's, and as a trustee, director, secretary and treasurer of numerous institutions which have been established in Bombay for promoting the welfare of the Parsee Community.

Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Antya said that he had thought of giving to Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Byramjee Patel an evening party on a large scale, but an unfortunate occurrence in his family—the death of his brother,—precluded him from carrying his wishes into effect.

The chairman then put the address into a handsome casket and presented it to the Khan Bahadur with a suberb bouquet of flowers.

Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee, in thanking the meeting, said he must admit that the honour which had been conferred on him was due more to the merits of his forefathers than to any of his own. He briefly gave a history of how his ancestors and those of Thana had come into close relations, and how the same had been maintained up to the present date. The Parsee's had settled in Thana in remote ages, that is since they migrated to India from Persia. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, owing to the tyranny of the jesuits who wanted to convert them to Christianity, the Parsis fled to Kalyan; and in 1774 when the British Government came into possession of Thana and Bassein by conquest from Sirdar Raghunath Rao Dadajee, the Parsis feeling secure returned to Thana. The Patels were then employed by the Government in collecting revenues, and some of them were also engaged in Thana for the same purpose. In the then district of Thana were included the villages of Charni Bandar, Manpesir, Turamba, Math, Murvey, Marori, Vessava, Danda, Bandra, Kalyan, Bhiwandy, &c. Mr. Kavasji Rustamjee Patel had invited some Parsis from Bombay to settle in Thana and Kalyan, and induced them to trade in the manufacture of country liquor and the cultivation of land. The privilege of granting passes to residents to enable them to travel from one village to another was accorded by the Government to Mr. Kavasji Patel, and Khan Bahadur said he had still in his possession a number of such passes. In order to meet the wants of the growing Parsee population of Thana, his ancestors, Messrs' Kavasji and Dorabji, between 1775 and 1780, built a tower of silence, and a fire temple. The first corpse of a Parsee who died there, was consigned to the tower on the 27th June 1781. For the last 118 years the Patels have been holding "gumbar" feasts in their fire temple in that town. Mr. William Hornby, Governor of Bombay, went over to Thana in May 1782, and in the company of Mr. Kavasji Patel, toured in the district to see how the revenue was collected. In 1783 Mr. Dorabji Patel went to Bassein for revenue purposes, and in his absence some Maratha dacoits raised a disturbance. In 1783, September 12, the eminent Dastoor Aspandiarji Kamdin was accorded a suitable welcome at Thana on his way from Bombay to Broach. In 1829, Mr. Rustamji Kavasji Patel rebuilt the fire-temple, and in 1843 entirely rebuilt the tower of silence, as both these were in a dilapidated condition. The Khan Bahadur referred to the close relations that had subsisted between his forefathers and the residents of Thana, modestly adding that personally he had not been able to do as much for Parsee residents there as he had wished; but the present meeting had imposed on him duties which he hoped he would fulfil to the best of his powers. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Kavasji Byramji Divecha said that in 1892 an epidemic of plague had raged in Bombay as it had been doing at the present day; and that the Sydee of Jinjira who had invaded Bombay was driven back by the Patels of the town with the aid of the Cola fishermen. He was sure the entire meeting wish still more honours might be conferred on Mr. Patel.

## NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

THE Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:—

Donations towards the new cottages for Europeans from:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Col W K Hatch, I M S ..... | Rs. | 25 |
| Mr N C Macleod ..... | " | 30 |
| Mr E H Aitken ..... | " | 25 |
| Mr W Bullock ..... | " | 20 |

Contributions of books for the library from:—Mr R Johnstone, Mr C B Lyoch, Mr L B Kor, Mr W S Millard, Capt H Mitchell, Mrs Grattan Geary, Mr W Thacker, Mr P R Wilson, Mrs R C Wroughton, Mr J C Anderson, Lady Kinnaird, and the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Fund.

Other contributions:—1 Large flag, from Mrs T Daniels, and 10 Long arm chairs, from Dr S W Kane.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

6 Apollo Street, Bombay, January 17.

## PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 13th January, were as follows:—

| Cities. | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 284 | 259 |
| Karachi ..... | 6 | 5 |
| Poona ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Districts. | | |
| Kaira ..... | 72 | 59 |
| Panch Mahals ..... | 55 | 37 |
| Broach ..... | 35 | 31 |
| Surat ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Thana ..... | 112 | 83 |
| Khandesh ..... | 23 | 15 |
| Nasik ..... | 7 | 9 |
| Poona ..... | 19 | 15 |
| Kanara ..... | 5 | 1 |
| Satara ..... | 230 | 180 |
| Sholapur ..... | 31 | 31 |
| Ahmednagar ..... | 9 | 2 |
| Belgaum ..... | 230 | 189 |
| Ratnagari ..... | .. | .. |
| Dharwar ..... | 803 | 650 |
| Bijapur ..... | 173 | 126 |
| Political Agencies. | | |
| Baroda ..... | 70 | 58 |
| Kathiawar ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Kolhapur ..... | 336 | 227 |
| Cutch ..... | 5 | 4 |
| Rewa Kantha ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Akalkot ..... | 30 | 12 |
| Palanpur ..... | 0 | 0 |
| Sachin ..... | 0 | 0 |
| Aundh ..... | 31 | 27 |
| Bhor ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Total ..... | 2,593 | 2,045 |
| Week ending Jan. 6 ..... | 2,537 | 2,048 |
| Total to date ..... | 214,207 | 109,250 |

## THE LAKE GOD'S TRIBUTE.

IT is a common idea in India that the gods of lakes and rivers must have at least one victim year by year. It is a belief that is held, for instance, right up in the north by all the native population in and around Naini-Tal, who say at least one victim must be drown in the Naini-Tal lake during the year and, as it only natural that in a hill lake where under-currents are likely to prevail, at least one person in a good-sized town, should come to an untimely end in a twelvemonth, the popular superstition gets a good deal of apparent support. Away down south, too, across the Straits, in Ceylon, the same belief occurs: for a Ceylon paper to hand to-day tells us that "it is a popular belief among the "Kandy people that every year the lake claims one or more victims." In previous years a Police Magistrate next the children of a well-known European, and then several others, have been regarded as the victim of the spirit and now, just in the beginning of the year, a person has been drowned, which will go to confirm the people in their belief. The victim for the New Year was an old woman, about 70 years old, a Tamil by nationality. The old creature used to eke out a scanty pittance by selling grass, and, going as usual on the fatal morning to cut grass, she slipped and fell into the water, and was drowned.


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## ON A CERTAIN CONDESCENSION IN THE INHABITANTS OF OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

A MADRAS writes to the "Pioneer":—Among all the numerous pamphlets, essays, monographs and treatises that come reeking daily from the press to enlighten the world as to the sayings and doings of white men and dark in India, one may search long before finding a single attempt to rehabilitate our Southern Presidency from the character it seems to bear, among the ignorant and unthinking, for sleepiness, discomfort—as a place of residence—and general want of enlightenment. Its people are supposed to be more Cretans, its climate a compound of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace and the "dismal swamp," while its rulers are supposed to be accurately depicted in the "Mellishe of Madras" whom Mr. Kipling has transfixed and deposited, neatly ticketted, in his collection of curious Indian reptiles.

The basis for this strange edifice of misinformation is, in a word, ignorance; of a kind so stupendous and so far-reaching that the ordinary man could hardly believe in its existence were its effects not so continually brought into notice. In the layman or merchant, who has no particular reason to acquaint himself with the nature of the Madras Presidency and people, this want of knowledge may be excused. Sufficient for him if he thinks that "Kurpat" is a place whence indigo "used" to come, or if, in a higher flight of erudition he is able to inform his griffin assistants that "cheroot" is a Tamil word. But the officials of the North and West, yes, and of the North-West, sometimes betray a sweet innocence of the most elementary items of knowledge about the south that moves the white man, in our Simmerian darkness, to sorrow-stricken laughter. Naturally enough, at their first landing, they possess but a small stock of ideas, and, to judge from their utterances or their writings, like the historic mouse "when it spins" the higher they go the fewer. Judge rather. The Northerner cometh into one heart of our country, he wandereth hither and thither seeking *atta* for his peons and findeth none. He overeth and confesseth that the cigars of the low country may be smoked, but his soul yearneth for disinfectant Burmese weeds. He goeth through the land and maketh maps thereof and settleth the bounds thereof, and he applieth for ammunition for the hundred stand of arms he has brought, "for protection against the tribes on our Green Hills!" Instances might be multiplied, but.

WE WOULD NOT WILLINGLY GIVE PAIN.

Let us desist from any attempts to slip the porcupine, and before proceeding further in our justification let us frankly admit that there is indeed a serious draw-back to our Presidency. This is, that far from being "benighted" it is considerably too enlightened to be an easy place in which to live and work. For one thing, English is spoken and spoken well by an extraordinary number of people. It is not surprising that this should be so, when one considers that what is about the oldest British settlement in India was made in a country where the language is so intricate and so exceedingly difficult to master that only those who had to be all day long with the natives could hope to do so with any reasonable amount of success. It was found to be practically easier and more convenient that the natives should learn English, and, during the early specimens of clerkly-English that one has occasion to see, or that one meets in the papers, the south country native gets a far clearer view and a far stronger grasp of the spirit and idioms of the English language than do his brethren of the North. The most striking point in our Madras life is that our servants, all but our horsekeepers (which is Madras', gentle reader, for "sayes" speak and understand English well enough for all the purposes of life. There is very little chance of a secret being kept if uttered in a Madras servant's presence. And they can not only speak it but read it! which is occasionally inconvenient. They are thus, speaking of the educated or half-educated Madrasis in general, able to combine Eastern and European gaiety—by judiciously pumping the folk "behind the bungalow"—to fortify the whole by an intimate knowledge of all one has ever said, thought or written on the subject which they are attaking. One has frequently occasion to notice this, as when a local notable interviews an Anglo-Indian on some burning point and receives what should be an item of official information with an airy, "Yes; I learn, that the Hon'ble. Mr. So and So has written demi-officially to you to that effect"!

IF THIS BE OUTER DARKNESS

I desire to see an enlightened presidency. I shall expect the people in the street to be arguing in German on Chinese metaphysics. Our north-country friends cannot understand a presidency where English is so widely spoken, and they develop symptoms of apoplexy when a Sahib so degrades himself as to say "please" to a servant. They would probably like Angela the old. "die palsy-stitched," if they realised that we find it generally inadvisable that the ladies of our families should learn the language of the country at all.

As a consequence of this over-enlightenment the English barrister and solicitor has to fight his way among a competition of native practitioners, the chief fruits of the Tree of Knowledge that overshadows "Chennapattanam" and its dependencies.

To return to the three special charges with which we began. The natives of our different countries are probably neither better nor worse than those of the north, and, probably, not at their best where they most resemble the people of other parts of India. For their industry, ask the planters of Mauritius and of Ceylon; for the artistic spirit that lies dormant in them, see their temples and their jewellery, their carvings and their work in metals. Some say they are backward in improving their agriculture, but "proved" improvements in that are not so common as some people would have us believe. Fruits and plants that flourished in one place have a disheartening trick of pining away in places and tracts where they "ought" to produce exactly as good results. The village blacksmith, either for want of the spending chestnut tree that was such a help to his poetical colleague, or for some other less easily seen reason, finds a difficulty in repairing those ingenious instruments with which year by year,

THEORISING ENTHUSIASTS

hope to change the very nature of Indian agriculture. As to the healthiness or otherwise of Madras as compared with other Presidencies, it is useless to argue with people who have never been within our borders, and, futher, as in every part of India the different districts and the different parts of one district vary extremely. Though not so densely populated as Bengal, our districts, if report speaks true, are infinitely larger than those in the North, and it is not at all wonderful than one of them, not much smaller than the province of Ulster should contain both the Gehenna of the Presidency and a place which a "local colourist" might call a "Kailasam." Here

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| AROMATIC | do. | 3 0 |
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|---|---|
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| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
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# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 111 5-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 101 1-2; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·22 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-4 per cent. lower, at £64 7-8. Exchange on India at 3 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. dearer in value, at 27 5-8d. per oz.; and in New York the price of the metal moved up 1-8 cent, to 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unchanged at 4·84 3-4 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £69 1-2, and Yellow Metal at 6 1-16d.

The Liverpool Wool Auction opened yesterday, competiton was slow, and prices were about par to 5 per cent. lower. The number of bales offered was 27,000 bales.

The Goat Skin Sale opened in London yesterday, and were slow. Bombay were 1-2 to 1d. lower, and Madras also 1-2 to 1d. The quantity offered was 1,340,000 Goat Skins, and 1,173,000 Sheep Skins.

Spot Mid.-Americans Cotton declined 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 3 1-8d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. lower, 3 1-16d. for January delivery and 3 1-8d. for May-June being the extreme quotation. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Impors 13,000 bales. The market closed quiet. Surats and Arrivals quiet. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands fell off 1-16 cent, to 6 cents per lb.; April Futures 2 points, to 5·70 cents, and July 3 points, to 5·77 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales; and the arrivals to date this season compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts | 48,000 | 34,000 | 51,000 |
| Two days' do. | 87,000 | 59,000 | 89,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. | 6,320,000 | 5,237,000 | 6,153,000 |

Locally, there has been a small enquiry in the Cotton Market to-day. Exporters bought 100 bales Broach at Rs. 145, and 200 Surat at Rs. 148; and the Mills took 100 each of Karanja, Dharamgaum, and Lahore, at Rs. 128, Rs 127, and Rs. 113 per candy, respectively. "Good" Broach, March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 148; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 129 1-2; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 118 1-2, and "Fine" at Rs. 125.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 18,008 | bales. |
| Wheat | 11,723 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 5,296 | " |
| Rapeseed | 5,071 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 21,345 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,045 | " |
| Groundnuts | 1,278 | " |
| Castorseed | 1,702 | " |
| Rice | 40,932 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady.

EXCHANGE has been quiet in tone to-day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the latter was reported, and afterwards 1s. 4 1-4d. became the rate. Bank Wire has been in moderate request for both ready and ready delivery. The market closes steady as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| " Telegraphic | 1s. 4 3-32d. | " |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 9-32d. | " |
| Francs | 171 1-4 | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a firm market at 97 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 97 1-16 for the Settlement; Threes are unchanged at 88.

SHARES are dull. Manockjee Petit and Oriental Mills have advanced Rs. 5 higher.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 111 5-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 117 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 64 7-8 |
| Bar Silver | 27 5-8 |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JAN. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, left here, 13th afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived here, yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday evening.

HONG KONG, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan, (extra) left here this afternoon for London directly.

KARACHI, JAN. 16.

The Austrian Lloyds' steamer Triesto, sailed for Bombay this morning.

The same Company's steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th, and is expected to arrive here on Sunday afternoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E.F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 1 th January, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 21st instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground for Commanding Officer's Parade.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 20th instant at the Rifle Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry, Marine Line, for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practise.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company:—No. 1554 Vol W Watkins.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th January, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head quarters.
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun Drill

2. The Ninth Annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort, and will commence on the 21st January and last until the night of the 28th January.

3. The Corps will Parade to march into Camp on Saturday the 21st, as follows:—

No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temple's Statue, Oval, at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road.

No. 2 Company Parade at the Grant Road Station at 4-30 pm On the arrival of No. 1, the Corps will march to Mahalaxmi Fort.

Dress for this Parade—Drill order with arms, putties to be worn and Field Service Caps to be carried in the hand.

3. The following extract from Garrison Orders is published for information No. 1186 Volunteers, 134-24—The Bombay Volunteer Artillery will hold their Annual Camp at Mahaluxmi Fort from 21st to 28th January 1899 inclusive.

4. The General Officer Commanding will take the Annual Inspection of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery at Mahaluxmi Fort on 28th January 1899.

4. The Corps will parade for Divine Service on Sunday next the 22nd instant, at 10-45 a.m. at the Camp Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress—Full Dress with side arms. Putties not to be worn.

5. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Thursday, at 7 a.m. sharp.

By Order,
A. J. Pelle, Capt R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches 29·960 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees 75·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | " 66·7 |
| Dew Point | " 61·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | " 73·8 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) | " 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees 85·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | " 65·4 |
| General Directions of wind | N, ENE, NNW, N, NNE. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours | miles 212 |

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY—January 17, on Tuesday, at Girgaum House, Bombay, Rai Maneckbai, wife of Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, aged 32.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DODD—January 12, at Monlarah Factory, Calcutta, the wife of T. S. Dodd, of a daughter.

HARDY—January 7, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Major C R Hardy, 1st Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, of a daughter.

STANSFIELD—January 7, at Arcadia Tea Estate, Dehra Dun, the wife of J. A. Stansfield, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DENIS DE VITRE—BARKER—January 14, at the Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev G Macnee his, assisted by the Rev C McLauchlin, Harry Edward Denis de Vitre, son of H Denis de Vitre, Esq, of Charlton House, Wantage, Berks, to C Maude Barker, youngest daughter of the late W. R H Barker, Esq, of Wantage, Berks.

DEATH.

SMALLWOOD—January 15, at 13, London Street, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Albert Smallwood, aged 59 years and 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.


ON the first day of this month a new Inebriates Act of a very drastic character came into operation, or at least would have done so, if the draftsman could have foreseen the result of certain clauses. Under this Act the victim of the too cheerful glass can be placed in a secure retreat for a period not exceeding three years if he be a habitual non-abstainer. If he be convicted on three occasions in one year of being drunk and incapable in the public streets, or when driving a conveyance, or in charge of a house, a fourth conviction may involve three years' detention. Since 1879, the law allowed the detention for curative purposes of inebriates who gave their consent in writing, attested by two justices of the peace. "Retreats" for their accommodation were licensed by the local authorities, who were not in any great hurry to set up such institutions with the funds at their disposal. Private enterprise, however, set up thirteen Retreats, where, for a payment of from two to five guineas a week, any lady or gentleman desirous of putting themselves beyond the reach of temptation which they could not resist, were kept out of harm's way, to the great relief of their anxious friends. But those who were most in need of such restraint were naturally the least willing to sign away their liberty. Consequently the new Act was passed, to enable all requiring restraint to be committed to a State, or a Local Inebriate Reformatory, or to a licensed Retreat, for such period as may be necessary, but not exceeding three years. The Act goes much further than this. It provides, that in all criminal cases in which drunkenness is shown to have contributed to the offence, the jury may find accordingly, and the court may substitute detention in the reformatory for imprisonment, or supplement imprisonment by a maximum of three years' detention in the Reformatory.

The Judges actuated by that passion for sobriety that distinguishes the Bench and has become proverbial, have for months past never missed an opportunity of informing prisoners, who sought to excuse their misdeeds by pleading that they had been drinking too much, that on and after the New Year's day 1899, that plea would render them liable to an additional three years' incarceration. That anticipation cannot, however, be realised for three months at least, if even then. The framers of the new Act did not foresee that the number of offenders who will come under its provisions will be a large percentage of the whole, and that adequate accommodation cannot be found at a moments' notice. Besides regulations for the proper administration of the Inebriate Reformatories, the conditions under which discipline is to be maintained and labour enforced—labour being essential as a curative agent—are to be drawn up by the Home Secretary and to lie on the table of each House for four weeks before they come into force. Parliament meets on the 7th February; consequently the regulations cannot have the force of law until March, at the very soonest. But that is not all; the Act empowers the Home Secretary to build Inebriate Reformatories, or convert existing buildings to such uses, or authorise County and Borough Councils to provide them, or license, as has been done since 1879, suitable private buildings for the purpose. So far only one prison, that of Warwick, has been taken in hand and prepared for the reception of offenders of the class intended. By a strange oversight, a clause of the Act provides that such offenders shall be sentenced by the Court to be detained in a certified licensed asylum; consequently committal to the Warwick or any other Gaol would be distinctly illegal. The prisoner would walk forth a free man and go to the nearest public house. The clause is explicit; offenders shall be "detained for a term not exceeding three years in a certified inebriate reformatory the managers of which are willing to receive them." If the managers refuse to have anything to do with them—and their presence in an institute where patients pay five guineas a week for their maintenance would be decidedly detrimental—the sentence could not be carried out. The Act will have to be amended before it can become a terror to topers.

MR. MOLLISON, deputy director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency has just published his report on the cultural, dairying, and breeding operations conducted on the government experimental farms at Poona and Surat during the official year ended March last. The report was sent in in September, but a period of four months has elapsed while the report has been passing through the hands of the Director of Land Records and the Government Central Press. The report shows that in the Poona farm, grass lands yielded a full average crop and hay was made in better condition than usual in November. Jowari crops were attacked by the linconia caterpillar which did extensive damage, not only on the Poona farm, but also on private land. They appeared in incredible numbers and crawling up the stems to do so, cleared every vestige of green from the plants. The infected crop was ploughed up and the caterpillars destroyed, fodder being grown on the land. So far as Poona is concerned it is found that no other crops can compare with the sorghums in yielding a heavy weight of green fodder of good quality. And as succulent fodder of this class is specially valuable in the hot weather for dairy cattle, the Department have for some years been testing varieties suitable for cultivation in hot weather as irrigated crops. None of the finer varieties referred to as suitable for cultivation in the rains lend themselves favourably to such cultivation on the mixed black soil of the farm. Sundhia in its own district on sandy soil grows uncommonly well under irrigation, but not so on the farm soils. In fact, the farm soil is apparently of a kind that will not stand continuous irrigation. It is not a question of exhaustion. The soil is well stocked with manure, but it gets "sick" of irrigation so to speak, and under the circumstances, Mr. Mollison is not quite sure how far failure of particular varieties may be due to this cause or to their own unsuitability. It is admitted at once that they have been unable to produce irrigated crops of Jowari on the farm that can bear any comparison to the magnificent well-irrigated crops that can be seen on favourable soils in the Ahmadnagar District, whereas as regards rain crops, those on the farm can bear favourable comparison with those grown anywhere. The effect of canal water on fields that have been under continuous irrigation for some years is found to have had a barmful influence. Two varieties of Jowari have been found suitable, notwithstanding the disadvantages referred to, for cultivation under irrigation in the fair season. These are Hundi and Kalbondi, of which the former is perhaps the better. At the Surat farm the season was not favourable. That section of the report which deals with the dairy and dairy herd shows that a herd of Gir cows and Surat buffaloes is kept, and efforts will be made to improve these for milk purposes in the same way as the Sind and Aden cattle are being improved at Poona. The up-keep of growing stock at Surat is costly, the rent of grazing lands being high. Milk and butter is sold locally, and the cream of any surplus milk is separated and sent by rail to the Poona Farm and there made into butter.

THE movement started some time ago to protect small birds of bright plumage was worthy of all sympathy. Among a certain set, a lady with a bird or its plumage in her hat is voted cruel and heartless. And so deeply earnest are some of the votaries of that little bird protection league, that it seems almost brutal to tell them that their labour is thrown away and our sympathy superfluous. However, it must be done; for investigation in Australia, whence most of the pretty feathers are obtained, shows that at least ninety-five per cent. of the plumage exported is not genuine. The common barn-door fowl supplies what are sold as ospreys and egrets, and in some cases also what are sold as feathers, are nothing more than pieces of whale-bone. How these disclosures came about may be briefly told. In order to protect the humming-birds, birds of Paradise, great white heron and little egrets, the Melbourne Customs officials stipulated that dealers should specify the varieties they were handling. Then it came about that dealers had to admit that they had no humming birds and no ospreys or any other variety, beyond a few such as were being sent to the makers as samples. As those who have bought ostrich feathers at Aden know, the upper part is thinned out, while the lower is stripped, and down feathers, probably from the breast of another bird, stuck on. This is the way in which the plume is manufactured in England and Continental factories. Other more elaborate feathers are made in a different manner. The centre piece is of whalebone, and the remainder of the feather, consisting of pieces of smaller feathers, is attached by means of a specially prepared gum. When finished the feather would pass anywhere as a singularly fine plume. It was thus explained to the Australian Commissioners of Customs that the exporter who despatched a case of counterfeit egret feathers found himself at a loss how to specify them. The importer who imports them under the name of egrets might specify them as such, but the information would not be of the slightest use to the authorities as to what class of birds were being killed.

It was conclusively shown that during the year 1897 the number of packages commercially described as containing "ornamental feathers," imported into the Colony, totalled 459, of a declared value of £10,682. The total quantity of real feathers imported, other than ornamental, was only six packages, valued at £57. Indeed, it seems that the prices at which real feathers could be sold are prohibitive. Doubtless the ladies who strove to protect the small birds might have done good work if they had started many years ago. But the artistic villain had already appeared on the scene and rendered their efforts unnecessary. It is now not worth while to get real feathers, the "ornamental" ones being much cheaper, and if the truth must be known, more substantial. The Melbourne authorities do not seem to accept the milliners' assurances in the matter, and set Professor M'Coy to work investigating. The professor, asked by the authorities whether the plumes of the egret are only grown during the breeding season, stated that such is the case. He also reported that the extinction of several species of the humming bird, is at hand in consequence of this demand for ornamental purposes. The Bird of Paradise, too, which is found in New Guinea, has been lately so much sought after, that the feathers have become extremely rare. But, adds Professor M'Coy, the majority of plumes worn in ladies' hats are now manufactured. The art of manufacturing feathers is rapidly increasing, and there is a very great possibility of artificial feathers becoming just as common, or more so, than artificial flowers. It may be a relic of a barbaric age for ladies to wear the whole body and head of a bird, but it is only very little resorted to now. There is no objection to wearing the feathers of an ostrich as the bird is not killed to procure them. The plucking of the feathers does not cause much pain to the bird, and the pain, such as it is, does not long continue. But even this is unnecessary now. The domestic fowl, duck, goose and turkey can supply every known variety of feather, and when they are helped out by strips of bamboo, silk and glass, to say nothing of delicate dyes, their resources are simply unlimited.

UPWARDS of three thousand persons remain in receipt of famine relief in Rajputana, as shown by this week's returns. In that territory during the past seven days Bikanir only received rain. In no other part of the province was there any. Irrigation of the spring crops continues and consequently the state of the crops is generally good. In Merwara, some tracts have been seriously affected through failure of the rains, and twenty-two villages are reported as distressed. Cattle generally are in good condition, but are suffering from a scarcity of fodder in Merwara, and considerable numbers have been driven away from Ajmere-Merwara. Fodder is also scarce in parts of Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Jeypore, and Bikanir, and prices show a tendency to rise in Jhallawar. Emigration from the distressed Ajmere villages and from Merwara continues, but no effect on those seeking famine relief is shown. In the Bombay presidency, as no rain fell during the week, Shikarpur and Satara cultivators are growing anxious concerning their late crops for which more rain is wanted. Standing crops have been damaged by rats, blight and frost in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad, Bijapur and Dharwar, and are withering in parts of Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona. Harvesting of the early crops continues in five, and sowing of the late crops in two districts; while reaping of the late crops has commenced in two districts. Cotton-picking is progressing in parts of Khandesh and Gujarat, and preparations for next season continue in five districts. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind, and agricultural stock is healthy. In Madras the outlook is everywhere satisfactory, and best of all, prices all round continue to decline.

FOR the first time for some weeks the Presidency plague returns show a tendency to rise. Week after week the decline has been slow but sure. But this week we had an increase of fifty-six cases. With this, however, there is a fall of three in the number of deaths. But we fear this will also have increased by the time the next return is issued, for more attacks mean more deaths. In Bombay city, the total number of fatal cases has gone up by almost a hundred. Increases were also noted in Broach and Belgaum districts, in Kolhapur and Aundh State. On the other hand decreases are reported from Nasik Poona, Satara and Kolhapur districts. The Panch Mahals, Thana, Bijapur and Dharwar remain practically unaltered. The only remarkable increase is at Kolhapur, where the figures have gone up from 279 attacks and 192 deaths, to 336 and 227 respectively. There are now throughout the presidency 360 villages affected as compared with 371. At the railway stations at which medical inspections have been carried out, 35 cases were detected, of which sixteen proved fatal. These figures do not include the bunder inspections, which are presumably shown in the Water Division of the Bombay returns. But considering that plague has got away by sea, and that numerous districts report imported cases, it would be instructive to see the number of detentions, and the proportion of true plague cases and deaths thereof shown in the Commissioner's reports. They may, as we say, have been included in the returns of what is termed the Water Division; but that is not enough.

THE following officers are appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camps to the new Viceroy:—Colonel Mears, South Indian Railway Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonels W. Soch and Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers; Major Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Artillery; and Lieutenant-Colonels Buckingham, Assam Valley Battalion; Phipps, Madras Railway; Vansomeren, Rangoon Rifles; and Masson, Punjab Volunteers; Captain Goodridge, Director of Indian Marine: Subadar Shaikh Imdad Ali, Bodyguard; and Subadar-Major Tara Singh, Bahadur, late 45th Sikhs.

THE Bombay Gymkhana open single racquets tournament will be played in the week commencing February 20th.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th Dec., were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 70,565, and for goods, etc., Rs. 87,127, making altogether Rs. 1,57,692, or an average receipt per mile, of Rs. 155. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,57,301, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 151.

THE Karachi Municipal sweepers in a body struck work on Tuesday last in consequence of their pay having been reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9. Dr. Kaka, the Health Officer of the Municipality, explained to the men that their pay was originally Rs. 7 per mensem, but owing to the prevalence of the plague it was raised to Rs. 10, and as the outbreak was now almost over, it was therefore resolved to pay them Rs. 9 permanently instead of Rs. 7 which they were paid before. It was also explained to them that according to rules if they wished to leave Municipal service they should give two months' notice. The men, however, remained obdurate, and did not resume work until the following morning at 10 o'clock, when five of the ringleaders were arrested under a warrant from the City Magistrate, who fined one of them Rs. 30, three Rs. 20 each, and the remaining one Rs. 15.

IN the Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, for 1897-98, mention is made of the scheme for improving the positions of Karnams in ryotwari villages in 14 Districts at a cost of over 11-2 lakhs of Rupees. Under the scheme, it is proposed to increase the pay of the Karnams first in the Circars, Deccan Districts, Carnatic Districts, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. The scheme has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. Another scheme for improving the taluq establishment at an additional cost of over a lakh of rupees has been approved by Government.

THE Empress Eugenie, who has arrived at Mentone will spend the next four months at the Villa Cyrnos, her residence on Cap Martin.

WHILST coming alongside Portsmouth harbour, on Dec. 17, to tranship luggage for the Court at Osborne, the Royal yacht Elfin was carried by the tide against the bulwarks of the structure, and her expensive figurehead was carried away; otherwise the vessel was not damaged.

PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG, who, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, was recently presented with certain relics of the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles I., consisting of a rib bone and some hair, which were many years ago abstracted from the coffin of the Princess, has directed the reinterment of the bone in close proximity to the Princess's coffin in St. Thomas's Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, and the placing of the hair in the Battenberg Memorial at Carisbrooke Castle with the other Stuart relics there.

AMONG the numerous Memoirs written by persons attached to the Court of Louis Napoleon, Princess Metternich has, naturally, filled a conspicuous place. We may mention the "Souvenirs" of Madame Carette, who filled the post of second reader to the Empress, and who, by the way worshipped her mistress. Princess Metternich was also, according to Madame Carette, an Empress worshipper, for she would be gratified if she could stand in the same relation to Eugenie in which the Princess de Lamballe stood to Marie Antoinette.

THE Queen of the Belgians is (according to the "Daily Chronicle") forming a society for the protection of women workers in the factories of Brussels and other large Belgian towns. The association also aims at developing the lace industries, and improving the condition of the unfortunate workers, who, in many cases, work at their trying occupation from twelve to fourteen hours a day. At the end of a few years an enormous percentage loss the use of their sight. A number of Belgian and English ladies are assisting Her Majesty in her benevolent undertaking.

DR. DOSABHAI K. PATEL is also a candidate for the seat in the Municipal Corporation rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. R. H. Vincent.

A somewhat serious mishap befell the United States battleship Massachusetts last Saturday after leaving the New York Navy Yard for Hampton Roads. Near Governor's Island she ran upon some obstacle, and several compartments filled, so that she was depressed in the water to 2ft. below the proper line. She was dry-docked, and it appears that the plates on one side were smashed in for a distance of 30ft., seriously damaging the interior of the ship and breaking open three compartments. It is thought the ship will be three months in hand for repairs.

A STATEMENT is made in Sebastopol, on the authority of a Russian Admiralty official, that no addition will be made to the number of vessels in hand in the Black Sea until the question of the free passage of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles by Russian warships has been settled. Russia is said to be resolved to retain the Black Sea as a mare clausum, and thus the question of the Straits may not for some time be raised. It is evident that far greater activity prevails in the Baltic, but this is fully accounted for by the acquisition of Port Arthur, many vessels now building on the Neva being intended for Asiatic waters. The vessels at present out there are the battleships Navarin and Sissoi Veliky, the first-class cruisers Dmitri Donskoi, Vladimir Monomach, Admiral Korniloff, Russia, Rurik, and Pamiat Azova, the cruiser Kreiser, the armoured gunboats Gremlastchy and Otvajny, and the old gunboats Vzadnik, Sivoutch, Bobr, Mand our, and Koriects.

THE following anecdote of the Duke of Devonshire comes, the "Daily News" is assured, from Chatsworth. The other day the Duke was strolling, gun in hand, through one of his own fields near Baslow, when he started a hare which he shot. He was going to pick it up, when a small boy jumped out from behind a hedge and warned him off. "Here, mester," cried the small boy, peremptorily, "yo, mustna touch that." Why not; asked the Duke, amused, seeing that he was not recognised. "Why it's the Duke's" answered the boy, "an' he'll have yo locked up if he knows. "Oh," said the Duke, "then will you take charge of it?" "Ay, that I will," answered the boy, promptly; "me faythers a keeper." Half-an-hour afterwards the boy and the hare arrived in the kitchen at Chatsworth. The Duke had taken a short cut home, and had the boy brought to him. The little chap was in distress when he saw the mistake he had made; but the Duke gave him a five-shilling piece called him "a good lad," and sent him away rejoicing.

ONE of the most intersting events in the Art history of the year 1899 will be the opening of the Bosnian Exhibition at Earl's Court. This, it need hardly be said, will be the first display of its kind in London, to the inhabitants of which the announcement will be new. The Austrian Government will be greatly interested in the Earl's Court show, inasmuch as the work to be exhibited is chiefly, or wholly, the result of the Goverment's efforts, ever since the occupation of Bosnia, to encourage native art and handicraft. In one or two of the Bosnian towns art schools and classes have been established, on lines similar to those of the technical institutions which for many years have been doing such excellent service in this country. In the Bosnian classes Mahommedan and Christian students work side by side. The artistic quality of their labours in textile and metal work has received the high praise of experts. The Exhibition will be an illustration of what a community may accomplish when once released from the curse of Turkish dominance.

THE following instance, (says a Rotterdam correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") illustrates the almost incredible laxity with which the Congo State punishes agents who have been guilty of cruelty in Africa. A certain M. X., a young Belgian official, ascertained that one of the black ladies of his household (it is a usual thing for Congo officials to keep miniature harems in their districts) had intimate relations with a native. The Belgian thereupon ordered her to be tied up in a sack, placed in a canoe, taken out to midstream, and thrown overboard. His orders were carried out. The foul deed having become known, the young Belgain sentenced to three years' "imprisonment." Now three years' "imprisonment" simply means that the usual contract term of Congo officials, which is three years, is extended another three years. The official who has been guilty of misdemeanour pursues his usual business and life, preserves his daily liberty, and suffers no hardship whatever beyond the fact of remaining out in the Congo longer than he bargained for. In this particular case M. X., was allowed to go home after having spent in the Congo one year only of the extra three to which he had been condemned. M. X., therefore, for ordering the murder of his black paramour, or perhaps slave would be a more appropriate term, was placed at the inconvenience of spending a year longer in the Congo than he would have done in the ordinary way.

AT the present moment, with dances, parties, and private theatricals in full swing, the mind of the average woman is chiefly troubled concerning evening gowns. Most of the smartest frocks of this class are pailletted, though lace, chiffon, and mousseline de soie robes are also very favourite wear, especially lace. The lace coat, which is so exceedingly becoming a garment when seen on the right kind of women, though still in high favour, has (a *Daily Telegraph* gossip tells us) been succeeded by the jet coat. Of course, these are not to be had cheaply, but they add enormously to the appearance of a gown, especially if the latter be black, though good effects have been obtained by one of these coats in combination respectively with an orange, vieux-rose, and white satin gown. The orange is perhaps the most chic, but the white undeniably the more distinguished. The jet coat as a garment is very long, and almost invariably finished off by a deep flounce-like frill of lace or accordion-pleated chiffon. Perhaps it is seen at its very best in conjunction with a lace gown, since worn with one of satin, though smart, it is rather matronly looking. Panniers have come to the fore with a rush during the past week or two, but they are only really becoming to the slender, since they add so much to the apparent size, even when, as at present, they are very slight. These, too, are seen chiefly on lace dresses, but ere long they will probably have invaded our other attire. The hand-painted satin gowns have distinctly not caught on here in England as it was hoped they would do, but they are still fairly popular in Paris, white satin, adorned with long sprays of delicate-hued flowers, being chiefly used. There is nothing new to chronicle in so far as sleeves are concerned, all the smartest gowns lacking these altogether, though for theatres and restaurant dinners and quiet dinner parties the short, tight-fitting sleeve, finished at the elbow with graduated frills, still obtains.

THE annual distribution of the prizes at the Oxford High School for Girls took place the week before the mail left in the hall of Balliol College, in the presence of a large gathering, by the Duchess of Marlborough. The Master of Balliol, who presided, said there was no movement in our time that had been so successful or whose success was so desirable as the movement for the higher education of women; and the high schools of the country had done a very great part in furthering that movement. The high schools were in various ways connected with the University. Many of their teachers had taken degrees or certificates or diplomas where those degrees were not yet possible, and many of the best pupils were continually coming up to the University. John Bright said on one occasion that the old Universities were places "dedicated to dead languages and undying prejudices." He thought that was rather a pessimistic view of them, and that girls of the high schools, among others, were beginning to find that the so-called "dead-languages" were not dead but living, and the most valuable means of culture. In reply to a vote of thanks, the Duchess of Marlborough acknowledged the kind reception given to her. It afforded her great pleasure to be there that day, and to be enabled in so doing to show her appreciation of and

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## BRITISH TROOPS FOR KHARTOUM.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Two companies of the Irish Fusiliers have left Alexandria for Khartoum.

## SUBMARINE BOATS FOR THE FRENCH NAVY.

Owing to successful experiments with submarine torpedo boats, France is building six vessels of this description.

## THE INTERNATIONAL PEA CONFERENCE.

### NO SUBMARINE BOATS, NOR ANY NEW WEAPON.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

Count Muravieff's proposals for consideration by the Peace Congress include the prohibition of submarine torpedo boats, ships with rams and the prohibition of new and more powerful weapons and explosives as well as new inventions for warfare.

The Times regards the proposals as visionary and impracticable.

## THREATENED TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says that telegrams from the province of Shantung show that the population is in a much disturbed state, and the foreign missionaries anticipate trouble,

## THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 16.

The American Commission sails for the Philippines about the beginning of February and will remain there for an indefinite period as a general advisory board to President McKinley.

## THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 17.

General Otis has telegraphed to Washington that he is master of the situation at Manila and Iloilo.

## ELECTION NEWS.

Colonel Pilkington, the Conservative candidate, has been elected unopposed as member of Parliament for Newton Division, S. W Lancashire, replacing the Hon Thomas Legh who has succeeded to the Peerage.

## CATTLE RAIDERS AT MARAI.

### A PARTY ATTACKED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The Kohat Border Police on the 14th instant over took and attacked a party of raiders driving off stolen cattle near Marai. One raider was shot dead and another wounded and cattle recovered.

## MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Sherrard I. M. has been confirmed as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India.

Colonel Lushington's appointment as Military Secretary to the resident of Hyderabad, vice Sorell has now been formally confirmed.

## CROP REPORT.

The final official Sesamum Crop memorandum to-day issued, estimates the outturn at six and a half per cent below last year. This includes the totals for the whole of India except Hyderabad and the late sown Madras crop.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

The Appointment of Colonel on the staff of the Royal Artillery, Bombay Command falls vacant next March when General Spragge retires. The Allahabad Command becomes vacant in February on the promotion to Major General of Brigadier General Clifford.

## PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

Suspected plague in Calcutta continues and is confined to a few isolated cases only, six deaths having occurred in the past week.

The name of the Medical Officer confirmed as Secretary to the P. M. O. India, is Major Shearer.

## A BIG ROBBERY AT POONA.

POONA, JAN. 17.

A big robbery of jewellery recently took place at Poona, amounting to Rs. 25,000, which was ably detected by Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, and his Assistant, Mr. Guider. From the facts, it appears that a widow named Sarasvatibai of Ganesh Gopal Deshmukh was going on a pilgrimage to Benares, and she engaged the services of a man and woman to take charge of her house. She locked the jewellery in a large iron chest and sealed it. Soon after, her caretaker Gopal procured a duplicate key and took away all the jewellery, which was about the end of December. Sarasvatibai returned to Poona having the key in her possession, but had no suspicion with regard to the jewellery. After sometime she opened the chest and found the jewellery missing, when she gave information to the police, who suspected Gopal and his wife, and arrested them at Jejuri. They pointed out a marwari named Dunjee sowkar of that place to whom they gave the jewellery. The marwari totally denied this, but eventually he pointed out the spot where the jewellery was hidden. Amongst the jewellery was the gilded crown from the top of the 14th. Bombay Infantry Regimental colors. At the last proclamation parade day the colours were taken out and afterwards carefully packed in the Quarter Guard. It is stated that a private named Rama Pucker, who bears an indifferent character. was placed on duty over the colours, since which time it has been missing.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE CAMP AT HINJOURI.

The Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Hinjouri terminated yesterday, L. Battery, R. H. A. and the 1st, 6th. 29th and 40th Field Batteries taking part. A very interesting Field day under Brigadier General Spragge was held yesterday, and was witnessed by Major General Burnett and staff of the Poona District and other officers of the station. Several Ladies were also present. General Spragge issued orders to Colonel Stuart, under whose command the Artillery were practising, who, carried out the concentration and subsequent action of the force of artillery numbering no less than 30 guns, the general idea being that the second division of the Army Corps were retiring from Khandalla to Poona covered by the Cavalry Brigade before the enemy advancing upon Poona from the Bombay Division who bivouaked near Rawat. The retirement towards Aundh was continued. The position was very well occupied by the artillery, and a concentrated fire of 30 guns at a range of about 3200 yards made it very hot for the enemy. General Spragge then assembled all the officers and briefly criticised the operations. General Burnett then summed up with a few well chosen words. He said he was well pleased with the practical work he had seen and the dashing manner in which the batteries moved across the country. Three guns worked with the pole draught and fired [illegible] for the first time on this side of India.

## [illegible]TH OF MR. A. H. COLLINS, I. C. S.

RANGOON, JAN. 17,

[illegible]A. H. Collins, I. C. S. Commissioner of the [illegible] Division, Upper Burma died of apoplexy [illegible]y afternoon at Minbu.

# ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## THE BURNE-JONES EXHIBITION.

## FASHIONABLE MUSIC.

## THE PANTOMIMES.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

In the Burne-Jones Exhibition this week there is what many critics describe as a complete gathering of the master's work. There are some important omissions of large works, but often their places are filled by small replicas. This is so in the case of "The Brazen Tower," and in that of "The Briar Rose" series, while in the case of "The Tree of Forgiveness" we miss the smaller and more exquisite version and have to be content with the large oil painting exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1882. Of the "Perseus" series two are not here; both, we fancy, remained unfinished at the artist's death, but as they were advanced enough for reproduction they might well have been shown. Of those which are now exhibited, "The Baleful Head" asserts its claim to be considered as one of the most original and complete of the painter's works. Its sinister scheme of colouring, deliberately chosen, adds to the ominousness of effect, as does also the close grouping of hands and faces, together with the reflections in the strange coffin-shaped fountain over which Perseus and Andromeda are bending. Much of Burne-Jones's later work cannot fail to be well known to the public. More that is new may be found in the room filled with earlier paintings from days when the artist was less known and sent little to the exhibitions. Some of the things shown here will be seen by the present generation for the first time, but the more remarkable were shown at the exhibition of 1892-3.

One is glad to see again the early water colour "The Madness of Sir Tristram," one of the first thoroughly accomplished works that Burne-Jones produced. The drawing is strong and sound, though somewhat quaint, showing in the principal figure the influence of Ford Madox Brown rather than of Rossetti—a preference which seldom or never crops up elsewhere in the artist's work. Below this picture hangs the luminous "Green Summer," full of really lovely colour and freshness. In the same room is what we must regard as the "chef d' œuvre" of Burne-Jones's earlier work in water colour—"The Merciful Knight," illustrating the curious and beautiful legend of the figure of Christ stooping from the Cross to kiss the knight who had shown mercy on his enemy. Here we see strongly that mystical element which, whether Christian or pagan, always pervaded the work of Burne-Jones. Here too we see with certainty the promise of that great technical accomplishment to which he reached in later years—a power which had much more than laborious insistence behind it, which had always upon it the directing influence of a true vision of what was beautiful in nature and available for the purposes of art. In addition to nearly 150 paintings, the exhibition contains numerous drawings and studies for the completed pictures, drawn with that distinguished manner and mastery which in this branch of his art give Burne-Jones a clear place along with the old masters. We must wait for a while to know whether quite as high a place can be given to his paintings.

Although immediately after the death of Empress Elizabeth, all the preparations for festivities connected with the Emperor's Jubilee were stopped, still the second Jubilee Exhibition in the "Kunstlerhaus" was opened, and all Vienna crowds to view it, just as if the most sensational pictures from the brush of our modern "Secessionists" were to be seen. But old pictures only are on view—some of them so old and the painters so long dead that the public has altogether forgotten their names, and expresses the greatest surprise that these masters really dwelt in Vienna, and produced such original and really valuable works. The Exhibition goes by the name, "Fifty Years of Austrian Painting," and shows the developement of painting in Austria, or to be more exact, in Vienna, under Emperor Francis Joseph's reign. This will be a surprise to many. It is a generally known fact that music found a home in Vienna more than one hundred years ago. Vienna is known as the city of Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, and Strauss, father and son, but of Vienna painting, the world only began to speak when Makart, the colour magician, began to paint his brilliant canvasses, and when the portrait painter of princes, Angeli, was summoned to foreign Courts, including that of England, to portray the crowned heads of all countries, and their families.

The Austrian Exhibition shows more than "fifty years of Vienna painting," for the greater part of the painters whose works are exhibited were full-grown artists before the first half of the century was over. The most attractive pictures in the Exhibition are those painted in the "twenties and thirties," the pictures of the grandfathers and grandmothers of the present generation. Thus it is difficult to imagine anything more charming than a collection of miniatures on ivory, a gallery of beauties in Vienna society in the elegant and becoming fashion of old Vienna, which has been revived lately, and was much admired at the balls of the last two seasons. The painter who so well succeeded in reproducing the brilliant complexion, the finely-cut roselips, the killing eyes of the Vienna beauties was Moritz Michael Daffinger. Thousands of his miniatures exist in Vienna, at Court, in the families of the nobility, and in the old Vienna bourgeois families. The delicacy of his brush is unequalled even among French miniature painters. He painted Napoleon's young son, the Duke of Reichstadt, and the picture is in the Exhibition. Daffinger was also a first-rate flower painter, a branch of art always preferred in Vienna, and the finest specimens of old Vienna china, highly prized by collectors, are by his hand.

In the December number of that excellent magazine, "The Studio," a touching anecdote is related of the late Puvis de Chavannes. The anecdote, which is given on the authority of M. Octave Mirbeau, deserves to take a permanent place in the annals of painting. "Feeling himself very ill," says M. Mirbeau, "he sent for his medical adviser. 'My dear friend,' said he, 'I want to known exactly how long I have to live. For weeks past, in order that I might take better care of myself, I have neglected my work. I want to complete my fresco before I die. I ask you for the truth—the real truth!' 'Eh bien!' gravely replied the doctor, 'you perhaps have eight more days to live.' The same day he went into his studio and commenced to work furiously. For a hole week he painted ten hours a day, only abandoning his canvas when with increasing weakness the brush fell from his hands."

There was a time when music was a seasonable matter. Year in and year out certain composers were played at certain times, and in the mind of music-lovers Christmas was mildly associated with Handel, Mozart with Easter, Beethoven for the autumn and winter, Haydn and Mendelssohn for the spring. But music to-day, says a writer in the "London Musical Courier," has become a matter of fashion. Certain composers enjoy a vogue for a certain time and then are dropped into the tomb of neglect. To-day what has become of Haydn symphony? Yet Haydn is not a negligible quantity. His music is charming, is gay, and its form and lightness would be an excellent prophylatic for the feverish, sullen, and highly-spiced emotional music of to-day. But Haydn is all but banished, and will remain in exile until there is a Haydn craze. Mozart, thanks to the Munich revivals, has had more chance. We occasionally hear a Mozart symphony, and exclaim in print or speech, "How lovely, how limpid, and how sunny!" and soon forget all about it. There really are but few works of his we can tolerate. "A masterpiece is his 'Requiem'," you cry, and pray, how often do we hear this masterpiece? About as often as a Haydn piano sonata.

Beethoven is holding his own fairly well. We say "fairly well" because the grand process of elimination has begun with his early music. The first, the second, the fourth, the sixth, and the eighth symphonies, where are they? The answer is: In all well-appointed conservatoires these missing symphonies are frequently heard in four and eight hand piano transcriptions. The Mozart piano sonata is still popular with pedagogues. Mendelssohn is such an "awful example" of neglect that his case is hardly worth dilating upon. His piano music, much of it of great value, graceful and interesting as it is, has been sneered from off the programme of the piano reciter. This is a pity, for as far as form is concerned Mendelssohn is the superior of Liszt and Schumann. We should not be surprised to see a Mendelssohn revival when the mist and egotisms of the romantic movement have passed. And they have passed, for where is Robert Schumann today? Compare his status with that of Brahms or Richard Strauss, to take two widely opposed talents. We say "immortal" of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and dub Schumann a genius, yet the Schumann symphony is not heard enough, and Beethoven, too, might be played oftener. The musical "Zeitgeist" is inexorable, and such fine works as Mendelssohn's "Hebrides" Overture and Raff's "Im Walde" Symphony seem to have vanished for ever, Why? Simply because no public is so fickle as the musical public. . . Every orchestral concert should provide at least one novelty, but surely there is much that is neglected, much that would beam with novelty if exhumed. Why is Spohr given over to the occasional violin virtuoso? Has Schubert written but two symphonies, the two in C and B minor respectively? Where have fled the Schubert piano sonatas? Who plays them, even in private? And, worse still, why is the chivalric Weber so neglected?

The fact is, music is mortal as its makers. Bach and Beethoven will live as long as the tone-art exists, but who dare add to these two a third name. Some say Wagner, but knowing the early mortality of all operatic compositions we may not make any predictions. Palestrina is acclaimed an equal of Bach and Beethoven, but his audience is limited, and it is doubtful if he has the universality of the two Germans. Mozart stands nearer for a type of the universal. Think of Don Giovanni, think of the symphonies and quartets! The romantics have had their day, and are almost too deeply buried for exhumation, Witness the case of Berlioz. Tschaikowsky, Liszt, Wagner, Strauss Bruckner—in a limited degree—are our gods. Their realism, their morbidities, their extravagances, their marvellous technical ability and passion, touch our nerves, bruised by tense living and rapid thinking. It does not appeal to the logic and it will have its day. Then, who knows but that the classics may suffer a revival and a Himmel symphony become the rage? Why not? We have had a Mascagni craze, and about the same time Trilby was exhibiting her pathetic toes to a sentimental public.

For many years past we have annually given a tolerably complete list of the novelties in various branches of music, added to the current repertory during the previous twelve months. Such a list, however, is no longer practicable within the limits available; and if it were it would be more or less unmeaning. Almost every concert given now aspires to place the words "first time" against one or more items of the programme, with hardly any inquiry whether the music is worth the trouble, or is at all likely to live. This is more particularly the case in regard to chamber concerts and to instrumental solos, introduced at recitals, in which department it has been estimated that upwards of 250 works have been brought forward this year, most of them, of course, never to be heard again. For pianoforte recital programmes, apart from the novelties, are still very much of a pattern; they usually consisting of a transcription of one of Bach's organ fugues, a Beethoven sonata, something by Schumann, plenty of Chopin, and some pieces of display. In symphonic music, as Germany has been ransacked, and France has proved little to the taste of the English, Russia and Scandinavia are now being very freely drawn upon for novelties, although Wagner and Tschaikowsky are still the most potent attractions.

New choral works are almost entirely confined to the great musical festivals, and it is a remarkable fact that for a London hearing of Verdi's "Pezzi Sacri," and of Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" we had to thank the training schools. Elgar's "Caractacus" has been done at Highbury, but when we are to hear in London proper the other Festival productions, such as Cowen's "Ode to the Passions," Stanford's "Te Deum," and Parry's "Ode to Nature" is doubtful. The Carl Rosa and other troupes have been seen in the suburbs, but opera this year has been almost confined to the summer. The only actual novelty was Saint-Saen's "Henry VIII.," but the chief feature of the opera season was the performance of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" without cuts, and with M. Jean de Reszke as the star. Sullivan's "Beauty Stone," Mr. Pinero's libretto of which proved rather too serious for the Savoy, was the most important of the lighter productions of the twelve month. No new concert work has created any very deep impression, but we have heard new orchestral compositions (mostly overtures or symphonic poems) by Messrs. McCunn, Taylor, Arnott, Bedfor, Couldery, Bell, Lucas, Pitt, Boughton, (piano concerto in A), Frewen, and Cox, and Miss Maud Matras, besides quartets, sonatas, or other important chamber works by Stanford, Miles (a septet), Lohr, Taylor, Barnett, Gatti, Evans, Hurlstone, Selby, Walker, and Walenn.

While all the world is flocking to the play, it is strange to find five West End Theatres with closed doors on Boxing Day. One of these, it is true, is Covent Garden, which for the last fifty years has, for the most part, been given up to Italian opera, which is essentially a summer performance. Here, however, we may note that a fancy dress ball, at which valuable prizes are to be awarded, is to take place on Friday next. The Lyceum is closed for reasons which would be the more regrettable but for the welcome news that Sir Henry Irving, under the healthgiving influences of the pinewoods of Bournemouth, is rapidly regaining his usual strength and spirits. Meanwhile the Carl Rosa Opera Company are preparing to commence their season at this house on the 2nd of January. The St. James's, where Mr. and Mrs. Kendal concluded their London season on Friday last, is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, which will be finished in time for the reappearance here of Mr. George Alexander and his company in "The Ambassador," by John Oliver Hobbes on the 5th of January.

The Royalty throws wide its doors on Saturday next, when Mr. Penley, who has been taking an unconsciously long holiday, will appear here in "A Little Ray of Sunshine"—a piece which will be new to London playgoers. Finally, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh at the Court theatre is busy preparing to reopen with a version of "Les Premiere's Armes de Richelieu", to which the adaptors, Messrs. Aubrey Boucicault and Osmond Shillington, have given the title "A Court Scandal." The Crystal Palace directors (of whom Sir Arthur Sullivan is now chairman) have, we hear, resolved to build another theatre at the Norwood end of the Palace. It will be fitted with the latest stage machinery, and will be suitable for operas as well as plays. The new theatre is expected to be ready by or before Christmas next.

On Boxing Day no less than twenty-seven pantomimes were produced in London and its suburbs. Of these nearly half made a successful start on Christmas Eve; the rest—among them Drury Lane and the Adelphi—commenced their season on [illegible] Monday. There are "Cinderellas," and "Dick Whittingtons," and "Aladdins" galore; while such old favourites as "The Babes in the Wood," "Ali Baba," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Red Riding Hood" have not been forgotten. Without exception the suburban theatres are given up to pantomime, and for the next few weeks, at all events, there will be ample opportunity to revel in this delightful form of entertainment. Here is a list of the more important productions:—Drury Lane—"Forty Thieves." Adelphi—"Dick Whittington." Princess of Wales', Kennington—"Cinderella." Metropole, Camberwell—"Forty Thieves." Coronet, Notting-hill-gate—"Cinderella." West London—"Babes in the Wood." Grand, Fulham—"Dick Whittington." Parkhurst—"Aladdin." Crown, Peckham—"Dick Whittington." Dalston—"Aladdin." Grand, Croydon—"Red Riding Hood." Elephant and Castle—"Babes in the Wood." Morton's Greenwich—"Robinson Crusoe." Britannia—"King Klondyke." Surrey—"Jack and Jill." Grand, Islington—"Babes in the Wood." Lyric, Hammersmith—"Puss in Boots." Borough, Stratford—"Cinderella." Broadway, Deptford—"Aladdin." Alexandra, Stoke Newington—"Cinderella." Pavilion, Mile-end—"Robinson Crusoe." Brixton—"Aladdin." Imperial, Westminster—"Bluebeard." Shakespeare, Clapham—"Cinderella." Standard—"Dick Whittington." Queen's Crouch-end—"Cinderella."

In "The Forty Thieves" at Drury Lane, Mr. Collins has prepared a feast of Gargantuan proportions. Of the numerous exquisite pictures presented, the scene which brings the first part to a conclusion is certainly the most lovely.

## GYMKHANA GOLF.

The Affinity Golf Competition at the Gymkhana will be played off to-morrow morning.

# REVIEWS.

The January number of THE JOURNAL of INDIAN ART and INDUSTRY is devoted to an account of the Life and Work of Sir George Birdwood, illustrated with an excellent portrait of the subject, a picture of his room at the India Office as well as of the Sample Room where he has collected specimens of the art and industry he has done so much to encourage and develop. A picture of the Arms of Hon'ble East India Company from the Canton Screen A. D. 1725, is in remarkable contrast, in its gold embossing and rich colouring, with the presentment of the same Arms on the familiar inartistic Blue Book in use up to and we fear after 1862. The old East India Company's clock at the India Office, placed there in obedience to the mandate of the Court Minutes of October 1674 is another interesting record. Other illustrations are given from the Berlin Handbook on Indian Art, in which are gathered specimens of Indian ornaments, clothing, chintz, carving in ebony and ivory, sacred cloths, bed covers, &c., also of patterns of Indian carpets from South Kensington. The brief notice of the life of Sir George Birdwood is followed by a list of his chief writings with a letter from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the publication of the Handbook to the Indian Court, and an Address signed by fifty-two artists acknowledging Sir George's services in the artists acknowledging Sir George's services in the encouragement of Indian Art and Manufacture. Sir George Birdwood, full as his life has been of work which has largely borne fruit, has still his hand on the plough. We are glad to know that though he leaves his old post at the India Office he has been reemployed by Government for a further term of three years in another appointment. His untiring powers of work leave him in no sense an exhausted labourer, and before him lie many years of activity in the artistic line which he loves and has made his own.

The CENTURY for January opens with an interesting paper on "The Carlyles in Scotland," "the russet-coated Epic," as Carlyle himself called the life at Craigenputtock when looking back through the veil of years. The article is illustrated with a portrait and several views of Carlyle's different homes. Marion Crawford's Romance of the Second Crusade "Via Crucis" reaches the eighth chapter. The third paper on Alexander the Great by Benjamin Ide Wheeler tells of the invasion of Asia and the battle of the Granicus, with excellent pictures and a map. Captain C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, continues his "Personal Narrative of the Maine" detailing the wrecking and the inquiry, and going very closely into the feelings of American Naval Officers and others on the vexed subject of the destruction of that vessel and the terrible loss of life entailed. A long and appreciative illustrated paper on Franklin, to be continued next month, follows, and then comes an article by Miss Florence Hotchkiss on "Carlyle's Dramatic Portrayal of Character." A short story "His Wife" affords some pleasant and lighter reading. We are again in the tragic realities of life in "The Sinking of the Merrimac" by R. P. Hobson. This account circumstantially told by the leader of the scheme to sink a collier in Santiago harbour. Three short stories "An American in Madrid during the War," "Uncle Still's Famous Weather Prediction" and "The Limerick Tipperary" besides aninteresting article by Captain Crowninshield on "The Advantages of the Nicaragua Canal," complete this very full number of the *Century*.

MACMILLAN for January gives the place of honour to Mr. Frederick Greenwood's discussion of "Public Opinion in Public Affairs" in which he strives to show that in the beginning of 1898, our diplomacy was very near failing, and was in fact only saved from failure by the strong support given to it by public opinion.

A diplomacy that is not listened to might as well be dumb; and a dumb diplomacy is as dead as it can possibly be, having neither breath nor body..... Evidently there remained but one way of regaining consideration for England's spoken word, which was to repair it by the cannon's mouth; and it seems likely that the Government would have been driven to that costly means of reviving its defunct diplomacy, and enforcing respect for it, but for the saving intervention of the country. The whole nation rose, and by word and look made known that on this occasion the British Government would certainly stick to its point, would on no account be allowed to retreat from it, in fact."

From this point of view Mr. Greenwood's reason that in emergencies the people of England need not be kept in ignorance of the doings of their Foreign Minister, but that their good sense and high courage may be trusted to face danger without losing their heads, and to keep the peace without dishonour. The next article "An Egyptian Protectorate" is a suggestion that Great Britain should boldly establish a Protectorate in Egypt, especially as the writer considers: she has virtually established it already. A serial a "A Strange Experiment and what came of it" begins and will be continued. A review of the five Indian tales of Fenimore Cooper is interesting reading just now when the simultaneous publication in London and New York of illustrated editions of that writer of manly, healthy fiction, is at hand. "A Portuguese Bull-fight in Lisbon" fills a few lively pages. "The Burden of London" gives some startling statistics and facts as to the circulation of traffic through the congested arteries of the metropolis. A sportsman who had shot and hunted and courted danger all over the world, returned to London to enjoy a little rest. When asked to tell of the tight places he had been in he said that in trying to cross Piccadilly he realised what it was to be in paralysing fear for life and limb. "God, sir, if you want tight places, you will stay in London." The figures given to show how London is overfilled with vehicles in its not particularly wide streets are appalling. The humble omnibuses when put in a string, one close behind another, would make a procession thirteen miles in length. 1497 vehicles pass through Piccadilly every hour in the busy season. The writer asks the reader to calculate if the procession of omnibuses has increased every year at the rate of thirty three per cent., when it will reach the moon? Clearly England cannot contain it. He thinks this clumsy but homely mode of conveyance is fast becoming a universal nuisance. "Madame Poulard's Day dreams" and "Captain Vaurien" are two pretty French stories. A. G. Bradley writes of "America's Problem," how to man her army and her Civil Service and shows how difficult the solution is likely to prove.

ST. NICHOLAS gives its usual generous contents and "quantum" of pictures. "Three little Spanish Princesses" tells of the childhood and fate of Queen Mariana of Spain, the Infanta Maria Teresa, and the Infanta Marguerite, not one of whom was apparently marked out for happiness. "Mark Twain's Pets" introduces us to his cats at Quarry Farm, his home in the mountains. "A Fearless Earthquake," "The Raid of the Rafferys" are two Christmas Stories, one in prose, the other in tinkling verse, "Bright Sides of History" illustrated, is continued, but not yet finished. "The Story of Betty"—An imp of wickedness in the eyes of her mistress—is begun and promises much entertainment George A. Henty continues. "The Sole Survivors" begun in the November number. It is a most interesting story of Indians and delightful dangers. "Big Jack" by Gabrielle Jacks on a short New York story comes next. A bright history paper, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" tells the little ones all about the mighty King of England, and the resplendent King of France, and the peasant who was the hero of that day. Another Christmas Story by Alice Ewell, a description—illustrated—of the game of Basket-Ball and several funny pieces of poetry fill the rest of the lively St. Nicholas.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICAN CRUISER RALEIGH.

The American Cruiser Raleigh, 3,200 tons, Captain J.B. Coghlan, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Colombo, which port she left on the 14th inst. On entering the port she fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which compliment was returned by the land Saluting Battery by firing a similar number of guns. At noon the American Vice-Consul, Mr. Meyer, paid an official visit to the Commander. On his leaving the vessel a salute of seven guns was fired from on board the Cruiser. Captain Aitken, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, also paid a visit to the Commander. The Raleigh experienced fair weather throughout the voyage. She is on her homeward voyage from Manilla and has called here for coal and provisions, and will stay here for a few days before resuming her voyage.

## CHINA AS REFLECTED IN THE *PEKIN GAZETTE*.

It is more than twelve months ago writes our Shanghai contemporary that the Chinese editor of the "Pekin Gazette"—if there be such a functionary—had his attention called to the fact that an eclipse of the sun was to take place on the first day of the new year. It "betokens an impending calamity," says the regal writer, "hence the sovereigns of every dynasty which has preceded us have always made it a point, whenever an eclipse of the sun is prognosticated, to undergo self-abasement and humble themselves before Heaven in order to avert the wrath from above. Viewed in the light of later events there was need of this. The calamity that was impending has fallen. "We are filled with forebodings at this news," continues the imperial scribe, "and hasten to seek within ourselves for sins which may have thus brought the wrath of high Heaven upon the land. . . . . Let all the members of the Court wear sober garments and assemble in the Inner Palace before the altar set up to Heaven to pray for forbearance and mercy to the country at large. This forcibly recalls to mind certain passages in the Old Testament, but otherwise we are inclined to apply to it the vigorous advice of an old ship captain to a frightened apprentice in a storm. "Get up, you young lubber; you can pay in fine weather. There's something else to do now!" For no storm-tossed vessel in the clearing away of her wreckage ever needed resolute action more than the almost derelict Chinese ship of state does now.

But for the last half century talk has taken the place of action, and hesitation paved the ways to the present position. Were vigorous words, doughty deeds, the Celestial Empire would have conquered the world ere now. But even in internal affairs her speech has to be taken *cum grano*. When the "Pekin Gazette" holds up an official before the eyes of the Far Eastern world as "having a muddled intellect and making himself ridiculous whenever he move in any matter," when "he is accused of frivolous conduct," and of possessing a very mediocre reputation we know that things are not always what they seem, however much we should like to see worthless officials in our own lands stigmatized in like manner.

Probably there is no country in the world in which the evils of nepotism and clannishness are more rampant than in China. Yet the law seems to do its best to stop it, by forbidding too close a relationship between official relatives. Thus for example we find, on the 21st March, 1897, attention drawn to an edict of the previous year "prohibiting fathers of high military rank from being in the same province as their sons who are civil expectants or substantive officials, or "vice versa" which is similar to "the law prohibiting fathers and sons, brothers and first cousins of civil rank serving in the same province."

It should be remembered by British readers, that a province on the average as big or bigger than England!

On the occasion in question, an official on being transferred to a new post came under this rule and applied to head-quarters for instructions, just as some time previous an exchange had to be made between two officials one of whom "found upon enquiry that his post was inside the limits of 500 li (165 miles) distance from his native city." . . . "The etiquette in the provinces" continues the report, "is that an officer appointed to a substantive civil post lying inside of 500 li from the said city of his native city, the said officer is bound by law to report the case to his superior officers and ask to be transferred."

How would this fit the case of the celebrated Cecil family in Great Britain to which the present Prime Minister belongs

But there are endless contrasts between the usages of western lands and those of China. "Think of everything that strikes you as being most reasonable, and then, if you can, do the opposite. By that means you may hope to approach the probable action of a Chinaman under any given circumstances." Such is the opinion of an old resident. We have our own little peculiarities however. We shower empty alphabetic honours on men who have given their lives to our service; and, strange as it seems, a C. M. G. a "Sir," or some other "handle" appears to satisfy the most eager longings. The Chinaman receives permission to use vermilion coloured reins for his riding pony, to don a yellow jacket, sport a peacock's feather, or appear in all the glory of some other sumptuary distinction, or it may be his dead and gone ancestors are ennobled to the third and fourth generation. If he has been particularly good, he is accorded the right of riding on horseback in the Forbidden City, a high privilege "given by an extra act of grace."

At the same time they do know in China how to punish refractory officials at times. There is no nonsense about its being "the fault of the system" when the Imperial anger is fully aroused. On one occasion the Imperial herdsmen were "charged with irregularities in making up the annual and triennial reports of the number of horses belonging to the Imperial herds." They had had the temerity to say that "the number of horses which have died exceed the limit allowed by law!"

What could happen that they should be "severely denounced for neglect of duty and punished therefor?" But you may not proceed to extremities with an official. His rank save him from the degradation. Even if he be found guilty of "cunning and crafty dodging of questions," he is sacred for the time being. But Chinese astuteness overcomes the difficulty. "Let the head herdsman be temporarily cashiered," says the Edict, "and reduced to the common ranks in order that he may be questioned" i.e., examined under torture if necessary, which would have been illegal while he held rank. Then, like Samson when his hair was gone, he becomes weak like any other man."

An official is not unfrequently "handed over to the Board for the determination of an adequate penalty" for very small offences. If he, being a Tartar General, presents a memorial "written entirely in Chinese" he is called over the coals for it. On one occasion we read that a newly appointed General Liu Hsiuchuan was "guilty of a breach of etiquette in that after prostrating himself to thank us for our gracious bounty he did not keep in his kneeling position to await our reply but stood up at once. Such conduct," continues the Emperor, "is indeed uncouth, and we hereby command that in punishment thereof the said general be forthwith cashiered and dismissed."

If our readers can imagine Queen Victoria treating the Sirdar so because he forgot to retire backwards from the Royal presence, they are more vividly endowed than we ourselves. If not, they can from this little incident picture to themselves some of the difference that still exists between East and West.

## LORD ELGIN IN CEYLON.

### RECEPTION AT COLOMBO.

The Indian Marine steamer "Clive," with Lord Elgin, the ex-Viceroy of India, and Lady Elgin on board arrived in Colombo at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning. Lord Elgin's visit is of course an informal one and so his landing was attended with no ceremony; but he was accompanied to Kandy, where the Governor is in residence just now, by Sir West Ridgeway himself, the latter having waited till for his distinguished guest. The voyage of the "Clive" from Calcutta was uneventful. Capt. Wyndham, A. D. C. to the Governor, proceeded on board at once to ascertain the wishes of Lord Elgin, and it was arranged that the party should leave for Kandy at once. A special train was therefore arranged for at 10-30. At 10 a.m. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Capt. Serase Dickins, left Queen's House for the Terminus and here were in waiting H. E. the Major-General, the Maha Mudaliyar, Mr. W. T. Pearce, General Manager; Mr. A. G. Forman, Traffic Superintendent; Mr. Paton Gray, Acting Chief Engineer Ways and Works; Mr. A. E. Brown, Locomotive Engineer; Mr. E. H. Wade, Assistant Traffic Superintendent; Mr. MacMath Inspector, and Mr. W. Pate, the Station Superintendent. The special train was drawn up on the goods-shed side of the station and consisted of the Governor's saloon, the General Manager's special carriage; a first and second class Bogie, and a third class Bogie. The landing of the visitors from the "Clive" took place at 10-15, the party coming ashore in the Governor's barge, and being attended by Capt. Wyndham who was in mufti—as was Lord Elgin's staff. At the jetty, order was kept by Inspector Metcalfe and a few European constables. The distinguished party consisted of Lord Elgin, who was attired in a dark suit with a drab helmet, and who looked very well; "Big Jack" by Gabrielle Jacks on a short New York Lady Elgin, Lady Elizabeth and Mr. Babington Smith, Lady Christian Bruce, Lady Beronica Bruce Colonel Franklin, of the Indian Medical Staff, who is accompanying the party to England as medical adviser, and Capt. Holland, A. D. C. At the jetty were in waiting the Queen's House barouche and two other carriages, and on landing the party at once drove to the station, it having been previously arranged for H. E. the Governor to meet Lord Elgin there. The ladies all travelled in the saloon; while H. E. the Governor, Lord Elgin, and the others entered the reserved carriage, in which Messrs. Pearce, Perman, Paton Gray, and Brown also travelled.

The Special arrived in Kandy at five minutes to 2 o'clock, and the Governor and Party were received at the railway station by Mr. Allanson Bailey, A. Victoria and landau were in wating at the station and they drove immediately to the Pavilion, the Governor and Lady Elgin going in the former, and Lord Elgin following in the landau. The party left by a special train to-morrow next day for Nuwara Eliya.

The following despatch was received at Shanghai from a Hangchow correspondent, on the 27th instant.:—I now learn that the explosion of the powder magazine on the 17th inst., caused great destruction to houses situated within a radius of three or four li of the scene. Several hundred houses were either set on fire or blown down or fortunately the loss of life was comparatively small, my yesterday's estimate of some 1,500 lives lost being according to the reports in circulation at the time.

## THE ANGLO-JEWISH SCHOOL.

### OPENING CEREMONY.

### SPEECH BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Last evening, H. E. Lord Sandhurst performed the ceremony of opening a school-building for the Israelite School, Mazagon, before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly composed of the members of the Beni-Israel community. His Excellency arrived at 5 o'clock in company of Captain Greig, Aide-de-camp, and was received by the members of the school-committee.

Mr. Henry Solomon, Vice-President of the committee, in requesting His Excellency to declare the building open, read a portion of the printed report, copies of which had been distributed among those present. We give from it the following extracts:—

When the mournful consequences of the terrible famine of 1874-75 were disappearing under the smiling aspect of plenty and prosperity and when the British Parliament were thinking of styling Her Majesty "The Queen-Empress of India," with a view to bring the children of this soil under Her immediate care and thus to ensure them against similar subsequent events, a few thoughtful minds of the Bene-Israel, who, feeling the backwardness of their brethren brought of ameliorating the condition were zealously engaged in starting a few classes in Bombay to instruct their children free of charge. That was the first and modest form of the present Israelite School. Within a few years only, it could be perceived that the opening of the School was marked with results which produced a general awakening in the Community. In 1887 a long-felt want was removed by opening a drawing class attached to the School where no fees are levied. The evil effects of the one-sided system of mental education prevalent in India, having engaged the attention of the School authorities, long since they lost no time in attaching a gymnasium to the institute with a professional teacher to look after the physical training of boys when the resources of the School allowed them to do so. But recently the gymnasium class had to be temporarily closed for want of proper accommodation to the School; and the School authorities hope to re-open it when the institute is permanently in its own abode.

On an average the number of students attending the School has been increasing year after year since the opening of the School; and this slow and gradual increase in the attendance is in itself sufficient to convince all as to the growing interest felt by the Bene-Israel in the work of the institution. And we have strong grounds to hope that in due course of time no Bene-Israel living in Bombay will fail to profit by the decidedly great advantage afforded him by this School in training his children in worldly and spiritual knowledge. The institution has proved not only a great success but an inestimable boon to the Bene-Israel community, for several of the boys educated in it have succeeded in obtaining employment in Government and mercantile offices, while others are honestly earning their bread in mechanical occupations. The question of securing for the institution a permanent building of its own soon presented itself. The Association, having fully sympathised with the Bombay Government for the difficulties it had to contend with, due to plague and famine, and having expressed its deep regret for the unfortunate incident, hastened to make up the necessary sum by contributing £1,000 again and by raising money from the London Jewish Community. The School authorities then made negotiations with Mr. Cama and purchased the property called "Erdington House," situated near the Mazagon Railway Station. The area of the site, including the building, is 12,704 sq. yds. For the present the three branches of the School may be, with some difficulty, accommodated in the same building, but it is expected that it will soon be necessary to erect a separate structure on the ground for the girls'

now under the influence of education was slowly but surely advancing in intelligence and therefore, in material prosperity side by side with other progressive races (cheers). Formerly at odd times insolate members of the Beni Israel community joined the college over which he had the honour to preside, but now this was invariably the case; and he welcomed their presence in the college classes because his experience led him to expect bright and industrious pupils, and because their aspiring to higher education was a good omen for the future of their race and merited all possible encouragement. At the present time out of twelve Jews whose name where on the boards of his college he was glad to say that no fewer than six were Beni Israel, and of these one was a young lady (cheers). A very good Beni Israel student that he had in the old Elphinstone College at Parel was now rendering Government efficient and loyal service as a subordinate judge. And one of the best students he had met with at its present College Building in the Fort was a Beni Israel boy who, in addition to his intelligence in his studies and especially in Mathematics and to his academic successes, excelled equally, as all good boy did, in athletic pursuits, and was a most valuable auxiliary to its college authorities in matters of sport and in the management of the Gymkhana. A couple of years after this student graduated and left the college it was a great pleasure to him to recognise in a smart soldierly young man who called to pay his respect his quondam pupil, now holding an appointment which promised him a life of usefulness and success. Illustrations like these were eloquent and spoke for themselves, and they indicated of what nature was the end and the reward of good work such as was being carried on in the Israelite School, and that the race was not backward through want of brains or intelligence, but only required encouragement and educational opportunities. He could assure his Excellency that by coming, there that day he was giving his countenance and patronage to a very good cause and to a very worthy and deserving institution, and that the friends and supporters of the school greatly appreciated his Excellency's presence and the kindly and inspiriting words he had spoken. He had no doubt that the resolution of thanks to the Governor which he now moved would meet with the enthusiastic response of all present, and would be passed with acclamation. (Loud cheers).

Mr. S. M. Moses, in seconding the motion, said:—I have great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which Professor Hathornwaite has so ably proposed; and in doing so I beg to state that H. E. the Governor has placed the Beni-Israel community under deep obligation by the kindly interest he has evinced in presiding to-day. The interest and sympathy of Lord Sandhurst in educational matters in this Presidency is too well known for me to dilate upon, he has now extended this sympathy to Beni-Israels for which they are extremely grateful to His Excellency. The School which has been so auspiciously inaugurated this day! I sincerely trust, may be the means of imparting religious and secular education to thousands of Bene-Israels for generations to come, and will thereby make useful citizens of a hard working and loyal community. (Cheers) We regret very much the cause which prevented W. Hasem Samuel from taking part in this interesting ceremony and we sincerely sympathise with him in his here avement. He is the life and soul of this institution and has worked hard to bring it to its present state of efficiency, and has made strenous efforts for years past to collect subscriptions, and to-day his long cherished desire has at last been accomplished. He has now secured for the school a fixed abode by the manificance of the Anglo-Jewish association and other subscribers whose names you have just heard. Mr. Samuel need now be under no apprehension of ejectments from greedy Landlords. (laughter), I thank you ladies and gentlemen for your presence to-day in assisting at this interesting ceremony. (Applause).

His Excellency in reply said he thanked them very much for the acclamation with which they passed Professor Hathornthwaite's proposal. He had been studying the list of donors that was read before them, and he found that there was one family to which the community owed a great deal for the munificence of their donations, and that was the family of Sir David Sassoon in Bombay, (cheers.), for looking down the list he found that as regarded individual donors those names stood for the largest sums. It was always a pleasure to him to give his countenace and support to every useful and deserving institution. If it was true, as had been said by the mover of the proposition, that his presence had in any way assisted those responsible for the institution, he assured them he considered himself more than repaid for his trouble.

His Excellency then inspected different parts of the building and left the place soon after.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague, Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 8 | 4 | 9 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 9 | 3 | 29 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pranaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada | 19 | 8 | 24 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 19 | 6 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 0 | 4 | 24 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown, | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 19 | 27 |
| Total | 66 | 46 | 178 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 32,743 | 28,237 | |
| Same date 1898 | 64 | 116 | 245 |

## THE KHOLI SETTLEMENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One highly welcome feature of this Bill is that it proposes to abolish the system of appraising crops with a view to their division between the tenant and the khot. The tenant in khote villages view this change with any thing but entire approval but the khot denounces it as unjust and uncalled for and contends that it is his vested right and privilege to collect his share of the produce by harvest inspection and that Governments have no right to interfere therewith. For my own part, I consider that this contention is far too slender, for I take it to be quite clear that any Government, in case of necessity, has a right, so far as it is necessary, to interfere with vested rights and privileges to whomsoever they may belong and however they may have been acquired. The only question for the purpose in hand, therefore, is, whether there does or does not exist any such necessity as justifies Government to interfere with the khots right, assuming he has acquired it, to collect his dues by appraising the crops. I am decidedly of opinion that there is actual necessity for Government to interfere with such a right. My chief reason for saying so is this:—The system of appraising crops has been admittedly found to work injustice, hardship and annoyance to the tenant in various ways. It has been on various occasions since the passing of the Act, now in force, denounced both by courts of justice and officers of great experience as unjust, oppressive and barbarous. Under this prevailing system the khot and his numerous cosharers are often enabled to exactas much as they can (and this is one of the reason s why the khots fight for its continuance), leaving sometimes little or nothing for the support of the tenant and his family. This appraisement is made to the great annoyance of the tenant, every year and the demands made thereunder by the khot upon his tenant are considerable, both in frequency and amount. The tenant has, therefore, no security (as his neighbour in a Dhara village has), for his capital and for the continuance to himself of the profits derived by his own labour and enterprize. Thus the developments of the capabilities of lands in khote villages is often neglected. The mischevous effects of this system often give rise to costly litigation and active hostility between the khot and his tenant and injury to the property of the State. I consider it unnecessary to recall all other objections which can successfully be urged against the continuance of this system as it seems to me that the evils already mentioned, chiefly arising from the conduct of the khot himself towards his tenant in collecting his share of the produce in the way now in force, do really form an apology for the step Government propose to take for putting an end to it. I have been for some time past at pains to ascertain the real opinion of some respectable khot of this Collectorate as regards the working of this system. All these gentlemen plainly admitted that they have found it most difficult to carry it out strictly and honestly according to the terms of the rules and that they would, therefore, like to see it abolished provided that they were given fixed rents on a liberal scale in lieu of the produce they now get; and complained that under this system their share of the rent often came to considerably less than the assessment they have had to pay to Government. It is, I consider, unnecessary to pursue this particular matter at great length. All I venture to say is that the proposed change in the existing law is obviously and urgently called for and that the khot has no just ground to legally complain against it. The sooner this change is given effect to the more welcome shall it be to the tenant in khot villages. I wish to propose some verbal amendments in the Bill, but I reserve them.

Yours, &c.,

P. B. DESAI.

Ratnagiri, January 16.

## NEW CHATRE'S INDIAN CIRCUS.

THE New Indian Circus, which is for the last several days exhibiting its performances in the pavilion erected on the north-western corner of the playground, has been fortunate enough in drawing every evening crowded audience of pleasure-seekers, both European and Native, particularly the latter. The Circus has an interesting history attached to it. It appears that about twenty years ago when the well-known Wilson's Circus visited Bombay for the second time, its performances strongly worked upon the patriotic feelings of a number of Native Chiefs and Sirdars, who had been to witness them. They held a council to discuss the feasibility of getting up a Circus *troupe* entirely composed of Indians, and decided to appeal to Mr. Vishnu Moreshewar Chatre, the founder of the New Circus, who had the reputation of being an excellent horseman, to take the lead in the matter. Mr. Chatre readily took up the idea and within six months an Indian Circus became an accomplished fact. His efforts in this direction were supported by the Chiefs, who patronised him, and in the course of time he succeeded in gaining a good reputation as a showman. Some years ago he resigned the proprietorship, and his brother Mr. Kashinath Vinayak Chatre is now managing the concern. The Circus has visited almost all important Indian centres, and has won golden opinions in every place. Among the artistes of the Company Master Rama's performances on the trapeze are much admired. The facts of Ramsing, the well-known acrobat, and his "India rubber" boys, are really marvellous. Miss Awada, the famous Indian globe roller, and her two sisters exhibit some wonderful feats on the globe and display their skill to a very great advantage. The performances of Lady Jamkhindi, the highly-trained mare, are worthy of all praise, while the clever feats of Mr. Chatre's intelligent dogs afford a fund of amusement. The antics of Prince Ganesh, the Mysore elephant, and the mock funeral procession of the pony are also entertaining. The most daring feat is performed by Mr. Chatre himself, when he takes his tigress out of the cage into the ring and puts her through her paces. The performances, on the whole, are excellent, and are much admired by spectators.

## THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE HALL.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, BART., will preside this afternoon at the inaugural ceremony of opening the New Stock Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, Fort. A large number of European and Native merchants, bankers, &c, have been invited, and the proceeding's promise to be interesting. Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, the Chairman of the Brokers' Association, and Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., will address the meeting, the former on the history of the hall, and the latter generally on commercial and industrial qestion in Bombay. The house, which will now be known as the Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall, is situated in the midst of business quarters, and was until recently in the occupation of Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Company, now Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co. It is a two-storied building, very spacious, and strongly built. Its former owner Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee Banajee, sold it to the brokers for a lakh of rupees, and the latter have spent about Rs. 10,000, in making certain alterations. The ground floor is converted into godowns, which at present fetch about Rs. 500 a month in the shape of rent. The first floor consists of a very large hall, another smaller hall, four side rooms, to be used as offices for brokers, and another room in which a library is to be established in the name of the late Mr. Chunilal Motilal, president of the Brokers' Association. One of the rooms will be appropriated by the Directors for their meetings and another one for the Clerks. The second floor is not so spacious as the first, and will be set apart for general purposes. The whole building has been thoroughly renovated and painted under the superintendence of Mr. Rustamji Manekji Engineer, Vice-Chairman of the Brokers' Association. Towards the purchase of this property, Sir Dirshaw Petit contributed Rs. 12,500, and when he was knighted, he paid a further sum of Rs. 10,000; the balance having been subscribed by the members among themselves. When a broker becomes a member of the Stock Exchange he has to pay Rs. 1,000 as entrance fee and an annual subscription of Rs. 5. The Association is in a flourishing condition at present.

## A RIVER MONSTER AT ATTOCK.

### EYES LIKE BILLIARD BALLS AND TUSKS LIKE A WALRUS.

THE following incident, the truth of which can be vouched for, occurred shortly after the Christmas and New year's festivities had come to an end at Attock says the Lahore paper.

An officer who, we are informed, belongs to the garrison, ventured out in a boat on the river armed with his fishing tackle and a 12-bore. Not finding the fish so voracious as usual he left his boat moored to a rock and sauntered down the banks until he came to a large rock jutting out into the river, and here he took his stand to keep his eye in by picking off a few pigeons from the flights which were then passing the spot. He had not been there more than a few moments when is attention was attracted to a peculiar motion of the water some 20 yards away and as he watched, to his astonishment a most extraordinary creature, appeard on the surface; at first, he says, only the head of the animal could be seen, and this he describes as having hideous large eyes goggling out of their cavities, long shaggy hair and tusks like those of a walrus. When the first effects of his surprise had worn off, and as the monster was apparently making towards him, our hero bethought him of his gun and raising it to his shoulder, with deadly aim he delivered the full charge of both barrels into the face of the creature. With a splash and a whirl the infuriated monster raised himself out of the water, exposing to view a body which from his account was like that of a whale in appearance and some ten to fifteen feet in length, with the tail of an alligator, and then with a snort of indignation and throwing a cloud of vapour into the air to a height of some ten feet he finally disappeard into the depths of the river.

The sportsman, after waiting for some hours for his re-appearance returned to his boat quite mystified and unable to account for this alarming apparition. The following day he again visited the spot armed with a revolver and spent several hours watching for him, but up to date he, that is the monster, has not re-appeared.

The affair has naturally caused considerable consternation among the riverside folk and great excitement among the garrison who one and all, are determined to capture the monster alive or dead by some means or other.

We have all heard many a time of the seaserpent and his eccentricities remarks "Piscator" who sent the information to Lahore but never before, I believe has such a monster as I have described made his appearance in any river, and till the mystery is cleared up and the creature either destroyed or capture the Indus will not be safe for boating parties or for any Piscator.

Mr. A. M. Sytoun has since sent a corroboration account to the Lahore paper, the writes:—

SIR,—I read with great interest "Piscator's" letter from Attock, the more so as I believe I saw the indentical creature mentioned just above Khushalgarh on Saturday, the 7th inst. It was lying on a sandbank close to the bank of the river and I was able to observe it closely before it caught sight of me and slipped quickly into the water.

It was, as far as I could judge, [illegible] to 15 feet long, the body which made up of covered with course its length was a brownish about five feet long a not shaggy hair, the tail like [illegible] dugger. The head is the most unlike that of a [illegible] was large and well difficult to describe the mouth was large and well furnished with [illegible] teeth, but the most prominent feature were the eyes, which were round and quite the size of billiard balls. Unfortunately I was fishing and unprovided with a rifle otherwise I could [illegible] have shot the animal which, I believe, must be quite unique in these waters.

## AN ELDORADO FOR PHYSICIANS.

BAGDAD, according to a writer in the Munich "Meazinische Wochenschrift," is a promising El Dorado for adventurous European physicians. With a population of more than 130,000 souls, and with climatic conditions which make quite an exceptional demand upon scientifically educated doctors, the ancient capital of the Khalifs has only three resident practitioners who have enjoyed a competent training in European schools of medicine. There are plenty of civil and military doctors of an Asiatic type, who have had little or no medical schooling, and some of them have not even passed the very inadequate State examination of the Turkish authorities. There was a period when Bagdad was the brilliant centre of Mohammedan science, but such physicians as he once famous "Athens of Asia" now produces do not command the trust of their fellow-citizens, who, in all serious cases, fly to the overworked European doctors for healing. The Munich medic all weekly strongly urges ambitious young men to try Bagdad as a field of work.

## THE POST OFFICE IN INDIA.

### AN INTERESTING YEAR'S WORK.

A REVIEW of the annual re ort on the post office of India for 1897-98, shows that the continuous and steady progress shown in previous years in the operations of the Post Office was more than maintained during the year under review, although the year was one of special strain and unusual demands upon the resources of the Department. The interruptions caused by earthquake and cyclone in Bengal, the need for exceptional and important arrangements in connection with the military operations on the north-western frontier, and the effects of famine and plague experienced by this as by other Departments of Government, all added special features to the history of the year. The requirements of modern Postal Administration were met by the enactment of a new Post Office Act which did not, however, come into force until 1st July 1898, and efforts were made in various directions to improve and perfect the existing organisation. In the working of the Inland Post the following were

NOTICEABLE FEATURES:

(1) The improvement of postal facilities in rural districts. (2) The extension of the Postal Life Insurance scheme to all Government servants whose pay is audited in Civil or Public Works Account offices, and to all members of establishments of the Military Department subject to civil rules, whose pay is audited by Military Account offices. (3) The further extension in the North-West Provinces and Oudh of the arrangements for the sale of quinine through the agency of the Post Office. (4) The experimental payment by money orders in the Punjab of petty sums as compensation for land taken up under the Land Acquisition Act, (5) The use of money orders for the payment of Municipal refunds in Amritsar. (6) The introduction by the Government of the Punjab of a scheme to encourage the use of the Post Office Savings Banks by the cultivating class. (7) The disuse of receipt forms to be filled up by the senders of ordinay registered parcels and the introduction of an arrangement under which for half an anna a certificate of posting may be obtained for any number of unregistered parcels of value-payable or unregistered packets not exceeding six. (8) Improvements in the mail service between Bombay and Calcutta *via* Nagpur and Jubbulpore. (9) The introduction experimentally into Calcutta of a scheme of "continuous delivery" in selected parts of the city served by postmen attached to the General Post Office. In the administration of

THE FOREIGN POST,

the principal events were as follows:—(1) The meeting of the International Postal Congress at Washington, and the participation of India in the Union Parcel Post Convention. (2) The conclusion of a new contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company with effect from the 1st February 1898, for a combined Eastern and Australian mail service under which the time in transit from London to Bombay has been materially reduced (3) Arrangements for the exchange of postal parcels between India and the United Kingdon via Italy and France in addition to the exchange by the sea route via Gibraltar. (4) The direct exchange of postal parcels on the basis of the Union system, between India and France and Germany. (5) The extension of the foreign parcel post to Western Australia, New Zealand, German South-West Africa, Peru and the State of Honduras. (6) Arrangements for the exchange of postal parcels weekly with the Colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania by the route via Tuticorin and Colombo, in place of the former fortnightly exchanges. (7) The introduction of a weekly parcel post service with Queensland in place of the four-weekly service previously in existence, via Bombay, Aden, and Torres Straits. (8) The re-opening of the parcel post with Egypt and certain places served through Egypt, and with Gibraltar and Tangiers, which had been temporarily interrupted by quarantine restrictions. (9) The extension of the foreign money order system to the Niger Coast Protectorate and Rhodesia.

The transactions of the Iperial Post Office during the year under review, in comparison with those of the previous year, are shown below: Number of Imperial Post Offices 10,203, number of letter-boxes (in addition to those at Post Office) 17,721, number of letters and postcards issued for delivery 408,797,233, number of newspapers issued for delivery 31,891,484, number of registered parcels issued for delivery 2,767,039, number of unregistered parcels issued for delivery 198,351. Number of packets issued for delivery 21,364,415. Number of letters and parcels insured 326,645. Number of inland money orders issued 11,664,350. Value of inland money orders issued Rs. 24,23,37,096. Commission realised on inland money orders issued Rs. 30,57 199. Number of telegraphic money orders issued 153,075, Value of telegraphic money orders issued Rs. 1,83,52,939 commission relised on telegraffic money orders issued Rs. 1,95,374, number of foreign money orders issued from India 238,350, value of foreign money orders issued from India £324,346, number of foreign money orders paid in India £39,743, value of foreign money orders paid in India £221,024, number of articles sent under the value-pable system £2,180,435, value declared for relisation under the value-payable system Rs 2,56,62,825, commission realised on articles sent under the value-payable system Rs. 4,56,613.

Mileage of Imperial mail lines, railways 20,233, Mail, carts, horses, camels, ect. 5,213, runners and boats 48,318, steamer services, sea and river 14,856. There was

AN INCREASE OF 25 MILLIONS

in the number of postal articles (excluding money orders) issued for delivery during the year, contributed to by increases of over 12½ millions under postcards, of about 8½ millions in the case of paid letters, and of over 2 millions each under the head of newspapers and book and pattern packets. The percentage of increase in all articles taken together, was largest in the Punjab circle and is accounted for by the large bodies of troops collected there during the year. The popularity of the post-card continues to increase, and, as in last year, in the Bengal, Bombay the Punjab, and Eastern Bengal circles, the number of post-cards exceeded the number of paid letters. The total number of unpaid letters was more than 29 millions, the proportion being highest in Burma and Behar. The total number of letters registered during the year was more than 9 1-3 millions, of which nearly a quarter were posted in Madras. Notwithstanding the increase of nearly 30 per cent in the number of unregistered parcels sent under the system newly introduced in 1895-96, the total number of parcels registered during the year was 8·31 per cent in excess of the number during the preceding year. The number of postal articles issued (excluding money orders) was 1·63 per head of the general and 38·58 per head of the literate population in comparison with 1·54 and 36·39 per head, respectively, during 1896-97. The figures of foreign correspondence with the United Kingdom show an increase of 2·73 per cent in the newspaper articles sent to India received from home, which is in continuation of a similiar increase in the previovs year. There was also an increase of 13·36 per cent in the number of letters and post-cards received. These latter statistic are based on the weights recorded twice during the year, and in the absence of any special reason for the increase, the Director General doubts if the periods taken for the purposes of calculation were representative of the rest of the year.

The total number of postal articles (including money orders) received for delivery, was 406,043,617, the number actually delivered being 402,123,844 or 99·03 per cent, as compared with 99·05 in the previous year. The number of articles ultimately found to be undisposable was 1,092,724 or 0·2 per cent of the aggregate number given out for delivery.

## "SITTING DHURNA."

A PERSON may have been resident in India a good long time without ever having witnessed pression "sitting dhurna," a which a case of "sitting ever having" been carried out. A home paper, dhurper, treats its readers to a disquisition on the Indian art of "sitting dhurns," by which the reader is likely to be impressed with the idea that "sitting dhurna" is a trick of the commonest occurrence in Indian cities, even though, perhaps, with the advent of the policeman, to make the dhurnasitter move on, it is gradually dying out, like Guy Fawkes or the wearing of the Oak. Our contemporary explains, to its readers that in Oriental countries there is a means of obtaining justice, which is recognised by its Indian name, Dhurna. The person with a grievance squats besides the judge's door, with his wife and family and all the friends he can collect around him, and in concert they wail day and night, week by week, or month by month it necessary, until redress is granted by the waary official. The woman in Scripture, we may take it, who prevailed over her judge was a case of "sitting dhurna" over in Palestine. Our contemporary goes on to say that there is something even worse than "sitting dhurna," namely sitting traga, in which case the victim "announces that he will kill himself at the judge's gate if justice not "done him—and does it."

Our contemporary's learned disquisition on "sitting dhurna" and sitting "traga" passes from the tragic to the absurd when it proceeds to relate that a semi-lunatic in London has been telling the Home Secretary on a post-card that he will kill himself at the Home Secretary's door—will indeed sit traga"—unless a certain grievance of his is listened to. The man was taken to the police-court, where it was elicited that the music of neighbours had apparently affected his brain. He had been complaining to the Home Secretary for six whole years about persons playing the piano, the organ, the concertina, and the flute, for hours and hours, especially on Sundays, but successive Home Secretaries had persisted in ignoring his petitions! At last he had sent to Sir M. White Ridley a post-card, declaring that if this last appeal were neglected, he "would make away with himself" on or before the fi al date.

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

### PUNJAB INDIGO.

THE Final Report on the Indigo Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898 reads as under:—Indigo is reported on from only 7 out of the 31 districts in the Punjab. In the first forecast of this year's indigo crop the area was estimated to be 70,700 acres and in the second forecast to be 72,800 acres. The estimates in both these forecasts were 35 and 33 per cent. respectively below the actual area of 1897. The actual area ascertained in the last autumn harvest inspection for 1898 is only 47,200 acres as compared with 108,800 acres in 1897, a decrease of more than 56 per cent. This falling off is chiefly due to the unfavourable season which also affected the area under cotton as both these crops are sown about the same time. The prospects of indigo were doubtful from the very beginning. In August 1898 there was some improvement noticed in the crop in the Gurgaon and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts. In Hissar there are no indigo factories and indigo is chiefly sown there for seed. In Rohtak and Gurgaon the decrease in the irrigated area is said to be due to the fall in prices and to the cultivators having suffered loss by the low prices of last year. In Karnal the cultivation of indigo is declining and the Deputy Commissioner explains that there is a tendency to grow food crops in preference. Dera Ghazi Khan is the only district which shows an increase of 12 (per cent.) on the area of last year. The outturn of seed is put at 3,221,600 seers, a decline of 66 per cent. compared with the returns of 1897 while the decrease in dye amounts to a little over 52 per cent. The yield of seed and dye falls short of the quinquennial average by 67 and close upon 55 per cent, respectively. These figures go to show that the outturn of dye has differed very slightly from the yield in other years but the outturn of seed, area for area, was decidedly below the normal this year.

### PUNJAB SESAMUM.

The Final Report on the Sesamum Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898. (Sixteen out of 31 districts are dealt with). The total are under sesamum as finally ascertain the autumn harvest of 1898 was 252,900 acres, as compared with 195,400 acres in 1897, an increase of 29·3 per cent. The total is also in excess of the quinquennial average by 7·6 per cent. The largest increase has occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan District, Ferozepore and Gujranwala coming next in order. The heaviest decrease has been reported from Karnal. The yield is estimated to be 507,008 cwts against 459,679 in the preceding year. This is 10·3 per cent. above the yield of 1897 and 2·4 per cent. above the quinquennial average. The average yield this year is about 112 seers per acre against 132 seers in 1897 and 107 seers in 1893. The short outturn is said to be due to the cessation of rain at the time of ripening of the crop.

### PUNJAB WHEAT.

First Forecast of the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898-99.—According to the district estimates now received the total area sown with wheat up to the end of November was 7,502,300 acres, or 6 per cent below the area finally returned last year. But as compared with the first forecast of 1897-98, there has been an increase of 4·6 per cent on the estimated area.

The estimated irrigated area has gone down by nearly 3 per cent, but the unirrigated area has increased by 12 per cent, the total increase amounting to 322,000 acres. As sowing will continue in December and in some tracts even up till the beginning of the second fortnight in January there is every reason to hope that the irrigated crop will recover its normal area. Sowing have progressed well so far on irrigated lands but unirrigated areas in some districts are still below the usual average owing to the non-arrival of the winter rains, Lahore comes lowest of all so far as percentage of estimated irrigated, and unirrigated area is concerned. The prospects of the crop on the latter class of soil in Hissar, Shahpur and Rohtak are gloomy. Gurgaon, Delhi and Montgomery are also under the mark. Jhang, Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan with the exception of one tahsil have fair prospects. Rawalpindi shows the largest area under crop this year—602,800; acres.—and Ferozpore, Jhelum and Jhang come next. The rainfall in the month of September which marks the commencement of wheat sowings was most favourably distributed over all the districts in the Juliundur, Rawalpindi and Peshawar Divisions, but the districts in the Delhi Division are by no means so happily situated as they were this time last year. In the Lahore and Derajat Divisions, Gurdaspur and Dera Ghazi Khan alone can be said to have received a good rainfall in September last, Muzaffargarh, however, is more or less independent of rain. The standing crops generally germinated well and are thriving so far. Sowings have been retarded in some tracts for want of rain and in a few others they are still being carried on by the help of artificial irrigation. If moderate rain is received in the next two weeks the outlook will be decidedly bright.

### PUNJAB RAPESEED.

First Forecast of the Rapeseed Crop of the Punjab for 1898-99. (Twenty districts dealt with.):—The area estimated to have been sown with rapeseed up to the end of November is 679,400 acres which is 39 per cent. below the area finally ascertained last year. The estimated area under irrigated crops is not so discouraging. But as regards the unirrigated crop Hissar, Lahore, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan have returned meagre estimates. The decrease is generally said to be due to insufficient rain and there is no doubt, that as compared with 1897 the rainfall this autumn has been very poor indeed. On the whole the season has been favourable for the rapeseed crop and a distinct falling-off must be expected.

### PUNJAB COTTON.

Final Report on the Cotton Crop of the Punjab for the year 1898:—The total area under cotton as now ascertained is 788,600 acres against a similar total of 1,128,400 acres last year. This is 20 per cent. less than the estimate made in October last and 30 per cent. below the area given in the Final Report of 1897, and falls short of both the quinquennial and decennial averages by 21 and 13½ per cent. respectively. The year, as pointed out in the second forecast, has been highly unfavourable for the cotton crop. The rainfall at sowing time in March and April was scanty and that in August on which the future of the crop depended so much was partial, irregular and much less in quantity than that received in August 1897. In fact the crop would probably have been the worst on record, but for the satisfactory showers received in September. The crop on irrigated lands also had a trying experience as generally the canals began to work rather late and then did not supply water in sufficient quantities. The only districts that have sent favourable reports are Umballa, Karnal, Ludhiana, Sialkot and Gujranwala, while the returns from Peshawar and Dera Ghazi Khan show only a moderate harvest. In the Delhi Division the rainfall was unsatisfactory in the four districts of Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Delhi, and at the same time the water-supply from canals was insufficient. Hence there was a falling-off in the irrigated area but the outturn on the whole was average or nearly so. The crop in the head-quarters tahsil of Umballa was damaged by drought and rats. In the Juliundur Division the rainfall was scanty in Kangra, Juliundur and Hoshiarpur, and therefore the outturn in these tracts was below the average. In the Jagraon Tahsil of Ludhiana the zamindars have not been sowing much cotton for some years past. The crop in the Ferozepore District has been fair. In the Lahore Division both the rain and the water-supply from canals were received late, and this more or less affected the cropped area. The outturn in Amritsar was fair, average in Montgomery, below average in Multan and Gurdaspur and above average in Jhang where the pods are said to have filled well in spite of the dry season. The cotton trade in Jhang is reported to be slack. In the Rawalpindi Division all the districts except Gujranwala and Sialkot suffered from the late arrival of the monsoon. The water-supply from canals was rather late in Shahpur [illegible] as [illegible] which was in a [illegible] from the severe hailstorms in [illegible] when the standing crops in 130 villages [illegible] reported to have been seriously damaged. In the whole of the Peshwar Division the outturn is reported to be poor although in the Charsadda Tahsil there was a considerable increase in irrigated area. The crop in Bannu began very well but subsequently dried up. In Muzuffargarh the soma or percolation of water was as usual partly responsible for the poor yield.

Yield.—The yield of the crop for 1898 is estimated at 166,707 bales against a total last year of 2,3,947 bales, the average outturn per acre being over 35 lbs. against 80 lbs. in 1897. Thus although the area of the year shows a falling-off of over 30 per cent. the outturn, area for area, is slightly above that of the past year. The explanation is that owing to deficient rainfall at sowing time larger areas could not be put under cotton, but the subsequent favourable rainfall in September which extended over the greater part of the Province did much to develop the pods and mature the crop.

Price.—In Delhi cotton was selling at 9 seers per rupee in December 1897 but in the first fortnight of January 1898 the price fell to 10 seers per rupee where it remained stationary until the first fortnight of June. In the latter half of June the price suddenly went up again to 8 seers per rupee, and receded to 10 seers in the first half of July. Since then there have not been many fluctuations. From the latter half of July until the first half of October, the rate was 9 seers per rupee. In the second fortnight of October it fell to 10 seers which is the present quotation. In Amritsar from the latter half of May 1898 up to now cotton has sold at 10 seers per rupee, but before that its price was 9 seers per rupee as far back as the latter half of February 1893.

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## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provision of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 7th January 1899:—

Joseph Pope, mining engineer, of Perlee, Tregony, Grampound road, in the county of Cornwall. An improved lighter for igniting blasting fuses.

Wallace Galrey Thomson, manufacturer, of Selby, in the county of Yorkshire. Improvements in the method of and apparatus for manufacturing inlaid linoleums and other floor cloths.

Professor Walther Nernst, Ph. D., of 50 Burgerstrasse, Cottingen, in the empire of Germany. Improvements in electric incandescent lamps.

Jahangir F. Seerval, licentiate of mechanical engineering, of Slater road, Bombay. An improved self-closing non-percussion water tap.

Edward Candish Millard, tea taster, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London. Improvements in or relating to belts, straps and the like.

William Aguilar Allpress, Captain in the Antrim artillery, of 20 South Eton place, Eaton square, London. Improvements in or relating to traces.

Charles Josiah Ross, outfitter, trading as J. and G. Ross of 227 Hight street, Exeter, in the city and county of Exeter. Improvements in hats, helmets and the like head coverings.

Oliver Hazard Perry Cornell, manufacturer, of 44 Broadway, in the city of New York, State of New York, U. S. A. Improvements in and connected with barrels.

Wynford Brierley, registration agent, of Carr Hall Villa, Nelson, in the county of Lancaster. Improvements in and connected with apparatus for signalling on railways.

David Burness Walker, fish-curer, of Poynernook road, Aberdeen. Improved means for cooling or refrigerating the cellars or premises of butchers, fishmongers, and the like; also for cooling or refrigerating railway cars, wagons, ships' holds, and all other premises or receptacles.

The Merrill Process Steel company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of Missouri, of Roe building, St. Louis, Missouri, U. S. A. Certain new and usetul improvements in the art of and apparatus for working metals.

James Richard Bell, consulting engineer, and Ellen Halsall Bell, spinster, both of 42 Addison road, Kensington, London, W. An improvement on Bell's single chain dredger, to be entitled "Bell's wire-rope dredger."

John Symington, engineer, of 260 Bath street, Glasgow. Improvements in combined pumping and winding machinery.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed,

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in the spacing and justifying and casting and trimming mechanism of linotype machines. (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and sole manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London. Improvements in and connected with linotype machines. (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie and Company, Bangalore iron works, Bangalore city. A direct acting steam pump. (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

Thomas Clarke, doctor of medicine, of Chiosy, Interlaken, Switzerland. A new or improved enamel for refixing the dental plates of artificial teeth. (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

Alister Mac Nab, merchant, of 23 Great Winchester street, London. Improvements in apparatus for pulverizing and purifying salt and other substances. (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

Alexander Weston, deputy conservator of forests, Indian Forest service, Moulmein, Lower Burma. Improvements in gun sights. (Specification filed 28 December 1898.)

William David Trick, lieutenant-colonel, Volunteer force, of Marina Bryn road, Swansea, Glamorganshire Improvements in, applicable to, or connected with targets, mantlets and the like. (Specification filed 30 December 1898.)

John David Jones, mechanical engineer and proprietor, Mica works, Howrah, An improved non-conducting covering for corrugated roofs of buildings, sheds, and other structures. (Specification filed 28 December 1898)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—

William Dundas Scott Moncrieff, Improvements in or relating to the treatment of sewerage and other contamined liquids. (From 14 November 1898 to 14 November 1899.)

Marshall Burns Lloyd. Improvements in machines for making coiled wire fabric. (From 9 January 1899 to 9 January 1900.)

Victor Jetley and Gustave Jetley. An improved structure for forming fe ces, partitions, bridges, street and road paving, flooring, sky-lights, protecting windows and doors, and for other purposes. (From 22 March 1899 to 22 March 1900.)

Ebenezer Benton Beecher and Jacob Pulver Wright. Improvements in and relating to machines for making matches. (From 23 March 1899 to 23 March 1900.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (3) of Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorizing others so to do, has ceased:—

Andrew Lyle. The protection of railway weighe bridge machines by use of automatic Scotch block working direct in connection with weighing machinelever, called "Lyle's automatic Scotch blockss (Specification filed 2 October 1894.)

## OUR NEW CHINESE PORT, WEI-HAI-WEI.

COLONEL J. F. LEWIS, R.E., who has lately been there on a tour of inspection for the War Office, does not furnish such a bad account of our new station at Wei-Hai-Wei. As many British officers are now volunteering for service there, Colonel Lewis has given the official "Royal Engineers' Journal" the benefit of his impressions in a lengthy article, which is, of course, full of interest in view of the complete ignorance which exists with regard to our recently acquired territory. To begin with, the pronunciation of the name is stated to be "Way High-Way," though this is rather a misnomer as the only part of the territory that we do not rule is the walled town of Wei-Hai-Wei itself. Our headquarters will be on the island of Leukung, which covers the anchorage in the bay, and which is of sufficient extent to accommodate all the garrison and naval establishments required for its defence and usefulness. The island is about two miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad. Already the place is occupied by a small garrison of Royal Marines and Royal Engineers, who have made it habitable for the summer, and when Colonel Lewis left were engaged in the work of preparing quarters for the winter, putting in stoves, double windows and closed-in verandahs. The mainland of our territory at Wei-Hai-Wei is well spoken of, consisting, like the rest of the Shantung peninsula, of masses of mountain separating and enclos

## WRITERS AND READERS.

At one time Sir Walter Besant was hopeful that the survey of London on which he has long been engaged might begin to appear in the spring. Now, however, it seems likely, although several volumes are written and in type, that actual publication may not commence until the autumn. This keeps in view the intention that the various sections of the survey shall follow each other at regular intervals. The first plan was to have eight volumes, but it is pretty certain that a ninth will be needed to complete the survey.

It may now be taken for granted that Lord Curzon's book on the Indian frontier will not be published during his term of office as Viceroy. The work is all in print in a London printing office, and the author has taken the proofs with him to India. Thus the book is and is not. Five years hence the subject matter would most likely be rather ancient history. Lord Curzon will then be able to write a volume even more interesting—if circumstances and a certain personage permit.

Here is the curious position, in a copyright sense which has arisen in relation to a foreign novel recently translated into English. The Author had given authority for a translation which a London publisher accepted. Somebody in America sought, and obtained permission to make a translation for an American edition. It probably never occurred to the author that one translation could interfere with the other. Both were ready about the same time, and copies of the American edition came here for sale. Now the question is this, has the English edition right of way or what? The problems of copyright will continue to be a maze until a new Act is passed.

During his seclusion in England, M. Zola has written steadily at the book with which he means to begin a series somewhat like his "Lourdes" "Rome" "Paris" novels. The French title is "Fecondite," while the English one will be a literal translation, "Fruitfulness." Zola has progressed rapidly with the book, thanks to the fact that nobody has been able to disturb him at his desk. The completeness of his disappearance may be judged by the fact that on one occassion an emissary from M. Labori was unable to find him. The true and particular account of his experiences since midsummer we shall have in due time from his own pen.

The Hon. D. W. Carnegie's book, describing five years of pioneering and exploration in Western Australia, will be published by Messrs. Pearson in ten days. It will be remembered that Mr. Carnegie, who is a son of Lord Southesk, was one of the most effective assailants of the inglorious "De Rougemont." The critical information upon which he was then able to draw was acquired mainly during the exploration fully described in "Spinifex and Sand." Mr. Carnegie travelled from Coolgardie across the waterless sand deserts of the interior to the Kimberley district. He only escaped with his life owing to his forethought in having provided himself with camels instead of horses. The book is fully illustrated.

The first number of "The Puritan," edited by Mr. David Williamson and published by Mr. Bowden will appear in January. It will have quite a number of interesting articles by men identified with Nonconformity. The magazine aims at providing From Churchmen with a thoughtful reflection of the religious, social and political outlook as viewed by them. But, while decided in its adherence to the principles of Nonconformity, it will strive to present with fairness the views of those who differ from Free Churchmen. The Rev. F. B. Meyer, who has just left England for a tour in India, will contribute articles thereon.

Messrs. Sampson Low now issue particulars of the work on Burma, by Max and Bertha Ferrars, which they have in preparation. It may be described as a "human document," in that it endeavors to portray the Burman from the cradle to the grave. This is done in great measure by that very valuable adjunct to latter-day literature, the camera. Within four years several thousands of special photographs were taken for the purpose of illustrating the Burman as he is at all ages and in all degrees of life. It is pointed out that Burma, like Japan, is losing its distinctive aspect as a country. The effort here has been to separate the pristine features of Burma from its later medley.

The Paris Exhibition of 1900 is already producing a literature. It has a weekly organ—the "Exposition de Paris"—published by Messrs. Montgredien and Co., 8, Rue St. Joseph, Paris, who issued similar records of previous exhibitions. This journal describes the works in progress, and the advance in arts and manufactures, calling itself an illustrated encyclopædia of the century.

We have received from Paris a volume entitled "Auguste Comte Meconnu; Auguste Comte, Conservateur," just published by the Libraire H. le Soudier, which professes to be an important work. It is, as a matter of fact, an entirely worthless reprint. The only original matter consists of four pages of rapid preface, and one unpublished letter of Comte, a page in length. All the rest is reprint from Comtes books and various letters of his, all of which have been published years ago. The volume is a crude selection of passages from Comte which might show some affinity with Catholic and reactionary mysticism The passages are detached from the context, and give a false impression of his ideas. They are strung together without note or heading, so that one cannot see what one is reading. The volume is put together, apparently, by some ignorant and obscure person, who has swallowed the verbal inspiration of Auguste Comte and reprints passages "in usum fidelium."

Mr. G. B. Burgin has just written a new story of London life entitled "The Tigers Claw." It will appear shortly in serial form. Mr. Thomas Nelson Pages romance of the Southern States of America just after the Civil War will be published early in January by Mr. Heinemann. The title is Red Rock. In the time of the three volume novel Bentley published an interesting story by Mrs. Herbert Martin, entitled "Britomart." It is now to be reissued by Messrs. Jarroid at three-and-sixpence.—Messrs. Putnam are bringing out a volume by Mr. Ambrose Bierce with the title "Fantastic Fables." Mr. Bierce haw written some vivid sketches of military life, and some works of cynical humor whose extraordinary incisiveness once delighted Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. Wells new romance, "When the Sleeper Wakes," wil begin in the "Graphic" for Jan. 7. It is a story of life 200 years hence, and treats of the impressions of a man awakening from a trance which has lasted for a couple of centuries.

Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton has written a new preface for a third edition of his verse volume. "The Coming of Love," which Mr. John Lane is preparing. A new work by Dr. Hermann Vogel, who died the other day, is announced by Messrs. Kegan Paul under the title "Experimental Physics." Vogel's book on light is a scientific classic.—Mr. W. B. Yeats's poems, "The Wind among the Reeds," will be published within the next few weeks by Mr. Elkin Mathews, who has also nearly ready a play in verse, "Zenobia," by Mr. Warwick Bond. Mr. Bryce writes to the publishers of Professor Dill's work upon Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire: "Nothing better in the way of a study of social and intellectual life in the remote past, nothing more careful in its analysis or more discriminating in its judgments, seems to me to have appeared for a long time."

She was also one of the best abused. Her pet aversions, if she had any, must have been the journalists of Paris, some of whom stooped to make ungaliant and spiteful remarks upon her personal appearance. The less rough among the critics called her plain. Many of her admirers called her pretty. Then somebody settled the question by the verdict "c'est une jolie laide," for nobody could dispute the beauty of the Princess's eyes, or her expression of intelligence, vivacity and good nature. At the same time, the clever, ready witted Princess loved show: her diamonds and dresses and high steppers were the envy of fashionable frivolous Paris; and she could, and she would draw for us many a curious word-picture of the somewhat tawdry Court which sought to hide its native vulgarity by restoring the etiqitte and putting on the costume of the Bourbons.


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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredient. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the World.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

HUNTLY & PALMER'S BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW.

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WHOLESOME, PURE, DELICIOUS.

A PERFECT APPETISER, A MARVELLOUS PICK-ME-UP.

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For Constipation and Biliousness

LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.

REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

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*Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.*

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TEST—A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.

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Patterns, prices, and designs on application.

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THE GREAT REMEDY BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS FOR Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical, Beware of Substitutes.

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SORE THROAT.

"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."

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PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE

IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,

Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the searching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the sole agent for India, Burma, or Ceylon for a box of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Bad Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Old Wounds, and Bunions. Prepared by Professor Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London (late of 244, Strand), and should look for the Registered Trade Marks, the Grasshopper on a Green Label. Unless [illegible] Copyright.


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# DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.
THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.
Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.
Numbers for use by Bankers
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## ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON". They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand, and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. *March 16th, 1878.*
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character,
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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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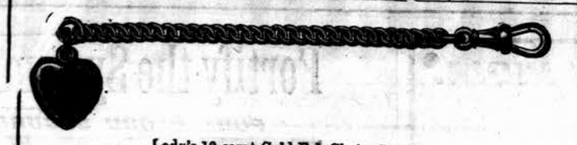

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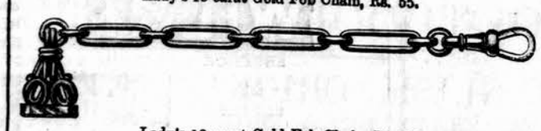

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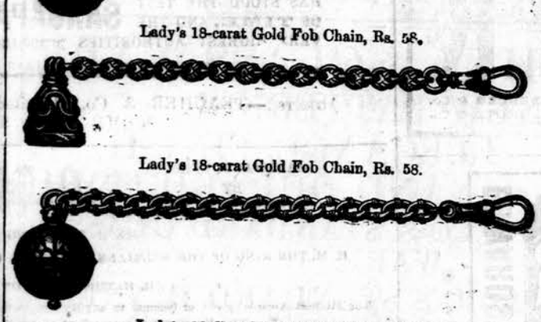

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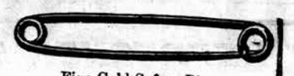

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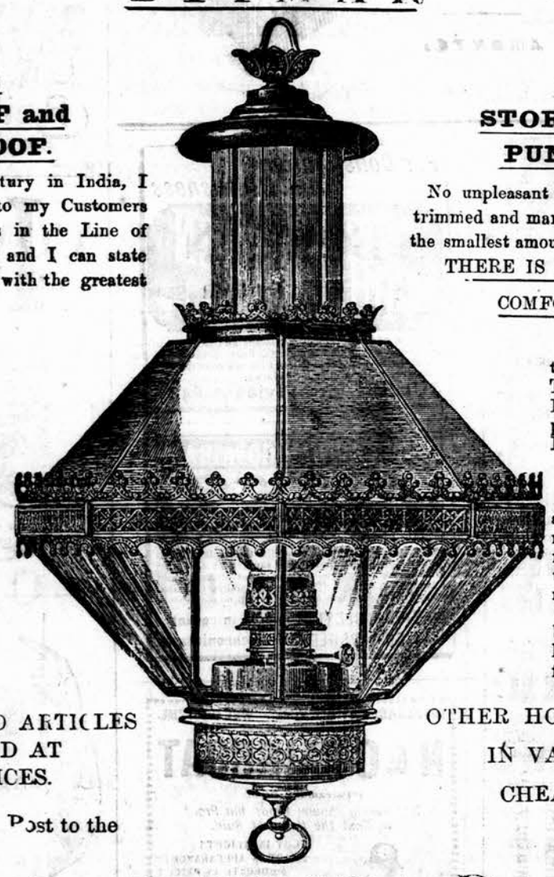

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No unpleasant odour, or great heat; are easily trimmed and managed by everybody, and consumes the smallest amount of Kerosine Oil.
THERE IS SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND COMFORT WIT THEM!

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